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Annual Report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War 1902

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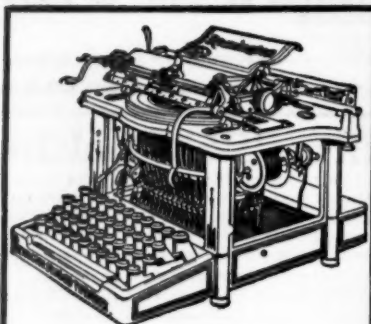
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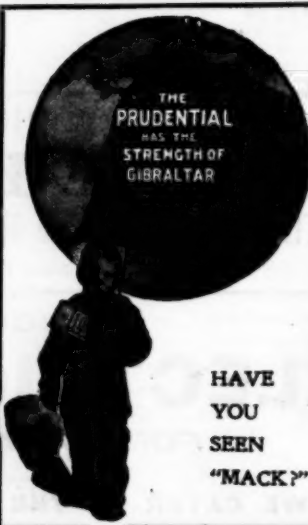
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1903.

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Mr. Lewis Nixon, in an article on "The Battleship of the Future," in the current number of *The World's Work*, dissents from the view expressed by eminent constructors that "we are approaching an era where armor will be subordinated and that the battleship of the future will depend upon speed and quick handling for defensive purposes." Mr. Nixon expects to see a constant development of armor, an increased rather than a decreased protection, until ultimately there will be on a battleship no exposed parts where men are stationed. He reminds those who favor the sacrifice of armor to speed that the first duty of a battleship is not to insure her own safety but to destroy her opponent, and that inasmuch as armor is a measure of endurance, the more she carries the better able she is to take blows and to administer punishment at short range—which is the most effective range. With the introduction of explosive shells armor became indispensable. In the days of solid shot it made little difference whether a vessel was pierced or not unless it was at the water line, but with a shell carrying a high explosive the matter is vastly different, and it is necessary to adopt protective measures that will explode the shells on the outside—and these measures are to be found only in armor. If there is ever discovered, says Mr. Nixon, a projectile that nothing can resist, or so powerful that armor capable of resisting it would transform a vessel into an inert mass, then we may turn from armor and depend upon an overwhelming battery—"but at present nothing of the kind is in sight." Mr. Nixon's view is that if changes are to be made in the present type of battleship they must be made with a view to giving better protection against the submarine torpedo boat. Under present conditions the only thing for a battleship to do when menaced by a submarine is to run away, and as battleships are made to fight and not to run away, the ingenuity of naval constructors should seek some means of safeguarding them against attack from beneath the surface. The idea that the bottoms of battleships should be heavily armored finds no favor with Mr. Nixon. He holds that it would mean an additional loading down of ships that are already carrying all the weight that can be spared for armor, and that no device that would retard the speed of fighting vessels is feasible. Summed up, Mr. Nixon's view is that while the battleship of the future may have deeper double bottoms, more bulkheads and a general increase of honeycomb structure, the exterior shape of the vessel will be very much as it is at present. The most striking theory suggested by Mr. Nixon is that the electrical influences will be devised by means of which the submarine boat can transmit disabling shocks to the men serving the guns of an enemy's ship.

In a letter to the Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* the late Gen. William T. Sherman, U.S.A., when he was in command of the Army, invited the opinions of the Army officers as to the value of the sword as a military implement, thereby starting an interesting discussion in our columns which has continued at intervals until now and which has recently broken out afresh in the United States as well as in England. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., who acted as an umpire in the recent maneuvers at Fort Riley, declares in the *Journal of the United Service Institution* that the use of the sword was a positive detriment to the success of certain operations in those evolutions in that the flashing of blades and scabbards in the bright sunshine more than once disclosed, when possibly nothing else would then have disclosed, the whereabouts of troops whose position it was desired to conceal. "The fact," says Colonel Wagner, "led many officers participating in the maneuvers to inquire why in the present stage of warfare they were required to carry a weapon which has no practical use to compensate for its disadvantages." Waiving the question whether a swordless army would

be quite the thing, and granting the pertinency of Colonel Wagner's objection to the sword, it would seem that it could be met by less drastic measures than the complete abolition of that historic weapon. Military science, in its effort for a larger degree of invisibility for troops in action, has made splendid progress with the introduction of smokeless powder and of new tints for service uniform. If it be desired to retain the sword it would seem to be quite easy to do so, without impairing the invisibility acquired in other equipment, by having blades, scabbards and other metal trappings made lustreless and incapable of reflecting light, just as has been done with the buttons for the new uniform. Whether the sword in the hands of military men, under modern conditions of war, has become "an antiquated nuisance, retained solely because of a sentiment," as Colonel Wagner declares, is a debatable question, but if it is to be abolished, we believe that it should be for some better reason than that "it is a picturesque adjunct for mysterious officials of secret societies, a convenient and comparatively harmless weapon for the duellists of the German universities and a darling accessory for a dramatic star." What say the officers in command of troops, whose profession not only permits but requires them to wear swords?

Secretary Root's plan of dealing with the slave trade in the Island of Mindanao—and it is identical with that approved by Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines—is moderate, practical and humane. He contends that the slaves cannot be freed by a single act, the reason being that it would require a war of extermination in which a large part of the slaves themselves would probably take up arms against the United States, while many others, having neither homes nor money, would suffer keenly in the event of sudden change in conditions. The policy approved by Secretary Root is educational in character. It proposes to encourage the islanders in habits of industry and thrift and to provide them with schools, implements and other means of bettering their condition, the belief being that this course will ultimately lead to the voluntary abolition of slave labor. Army officers who have seen service in Mindanao are agreed that the Moros are ingenious, ambitious and capable of becoming successful farmers and artisans. General Davis says of them: "Whatever may be the number of Moros, whether a few or many hundred thousands, all, and many times more than all, of these people will be needed as agricultural and mechanical laborers and helpers in the cultivation of the soil and the utilization of its productions for the benefit of themselves and mankind. They are able to produce rice, sugar cane, coffee, corn, cattle, beautiful woven fabrics, and thrusting and cutting weapons; they manufacture bronze cannon and gunpowder, and give surprising proofs of their ingenuity and industry. Their Moro boats are fashioned and rigged and sailed with the utmost skill, and are admired by all strangers. A race of men who are capable of doing all this and who possess many manly qualities should be kept alive and not shot down in war. They should be aided and encouraged and taught how to improve their own natural and social condition, and benefit us at the same time." Surely a people as bright and adaptable as the Moros are said to be are worth educating, even if the process be a tedious one, and in the long run that method will prove the true solution of the slave problem.

Among the recent decisions of the Court of Claims is a judgment for \$97.22 in favor of Comdr. Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., in a case which involves a highly interesting point. As a lieutenant commander the plaintiff was in command of the U.S.S. *Monadnock* from July 11, 1899, until Aug. 15, 1899, and his contention was that during that period he exercised the rank of a captain and was entitled to a captain's pay, the difference between which and the pay of a lieutenant commander for the interval noted was \$97.22. He based his claim on Section 7, of the Act of April 26, 1898 which provides that "in time of war every officer serving with troops operating against an enemy who shall exercise, under assignment in orders issued by competent authority, a command above that pertaining to his grade, shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of the grade appropriate to the command so exercised." On the question whether conditions then existing came within the meaning of the term "in time of war," the court says: "While the rulings of the Judge Advocate General and other officers of the War Department having to do herewith may not be conclusive, the court is nevertheless of the opinion, based on such reports, that the insurrection which resulted in a condition of war in the Philippine Islands was such as to bring the claimant's services within the terms of the statute as having been rendered 'in time of war.' The statute was intended to encourage officers to hazard greater responsibility in time of war by promising them the pay and allowances of the grade appropriate to the command they might exercise above that pertaining to their respective grades. While the question is not free from doubt, because of the absence of a war technically, or in an international sense, still we think the terms of the statute are satisfied and justice effectuated by allowing the claimant to recover, and judgment will therefore be entered in his favor for the sum set forth in the conclusion of law."

As showing how the Anglo-German alliance is regarded among officers of the British navy—the men

on whom the heaviest tasks would fall in the event of a serious naval campaign—it is interesting to consider the remarks attributed to Admiral Lord Charles Beresford in London despatches of Jan. 3. Lord Beresford was asked for an expression of opinion as to the Venezuelan affair and, while protesting that he did not care to discuss the alliance, he said: "Thank God that it has come out all right. But it has taught our Government a lesson—that it must never try its hand again at such a game without the partnership of the United States. If I had my way England would not only say, 'We support the Monroe Doctrine, but by heaven, we are willing to fight for it.' Neither England nor the United States will stand for a political alliance. It is impossible. Changing parties and the sentiments of both countries forbid it. I frankly confess that a business alliance would be more to England's than America's advantage." Assuming that Lord Beresford is correctly reported, we must regard his utterances as the most significant expression of British opinion that has been called forth by the Anglo-German alliance. It comes from one of the ablest, bravest, and most progressive officers of the British navy who is in particular touch with popular sentiment in England, and who, in addition, possesses a clear understanding of American conditions and tendencies. If the short-sighted statesmen who pledged England into an alliance which has already revolted the moral sense of the British Empire, can study Lord Beresford's robust declaration without squirming they must be even more stolid than has been generally supposed.

Col. William S. Patten, Deputy Q.M. General, U.S.A., in the memorandum upon which Secretary Root based his proposed bill to authorize the lease of the Army transport ships, points out why it would be wiser to dispose of the vessels in that way than by sale. In the first experience he has shown that transports offered for sale bring only a fraction of their actual value. In the next place, when sold they would pass again under the flag under which they formerly sailed, their special fittings as troop ships would be removed and therefore an emergency requiring the use of transports would find the Government in the same deplorably ill-prepared condition in which it was in 1898. Experts agree that the transports still under the control of the War Department are the finest vessels of their class in the world, and Quartermaster General Ludington values the service so highly that he would maintain it even at a cost of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 a year more than it would cost to have the trans-Pacific business of the Army carried by commercial companies. It is clear, therefore, that if the transport service is to be suspended the ships themselves should not be sold but leased to responsible companies or individuals, from whom the Government can easily get them back again in time of need.

As finally adopted by the House, the Philippine Constabulary Bill appears to be an entirely satisfactory measure. It provides that the chief of the constabulary shall be an officer of the United States Army who while so serving shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier general, that his four assistant chiefs shall also be officers of the United States Army, and that each shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a colonel, the differences between their pay in the constabulary and the pay of their rank in their regular grades to be paid out of the Philippine treasury. An almost successful attempt was made to exclude Capt. Henry F. Allen, 6th U.S. Cav., the present efficient Chief of the Constabulary, from the benefits of the act by inserting a proviso that the chief should be a regular brigadier general of the Army, but the attempt was defeated, and, in our opinion, most justly, for Captain Allen's work in organizing and training the constabulary up to its present high level of usefulness has won the cordial approval not only of his military superiors, but of the civil authorities.

There is no reason to doubt that Congress will authorize the Secretary of War to disband the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry in accordance with his official recommendation, but whether it will grant his application for authority to enlist citizens of Porto Rico in the United States Army is quite another matter. To be eligible for enlistment in the Army the applicant must be a citizen of the United States, and it has not yet been established that Porto Ricans are citizens. The experience of the officers who have organized and trained the Provisional Regiment has shown that bright young Porto Ricans can be developed into efficient soldiers, and Secretary Root's recommendation that they be received into the United States Army is a fine tribute to their intelligence and zeal, but how to extend the privilege is as yet an unsolved problem.

A general order, which we published last week under our Army head, aims at greater thoroughness in making the efficiency reports of officers of the Army. Its purpose is to collect for the use of the military authorities all available information as to the character, habits, associations and attainments of every officer in the Service, and to that end all division, department, district and brigade commanders and chiefs of staff are directed to forward to the adjutant general careful reports of all matters relating to the subject indicated. The effect of this order will be to render the efficiency reports more complete and simplify the work of preparing them.

The Court of Claims has allowed the claim of Comdr. Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., for \$420.81 for mileage for travel performed after the passage of the Personnel Act but before the passage of the Act of March 3, 1901, which provides that "actual expenses only shall be paid for travel under orders outside the limits of the United States in North America." The travel extended from Manila to Hong Kong, to Shanghai, to Yokohama, to Honolulu and thence to San Francisco on transportation furnished by the fleet paymaster at Manila. The bill presented by Commander Thomas was for \$658.70. He received \$237.89 for transportation and expenses, but the item of \$420.81 for mileage at the rate of seven cents a mile was disallowed on the ground that his acceptance of transportation and subsistence constituted a waiver of the claim for mileage. He then brought suit, and the court in ordering judgment in his favor says: "If the officer was entitled to mileage by law the order of the rear admiral to proceed on transportation to be furnished did not take from plaintiff his right to mileage. Nor did the officer's acceptance in itself, of the transportation deprive him of the privilege of claiming and receiving the amount provided by statute. The fact that he traveled on the transportation supplied by the paymaster of the fleet, paid his other expenses, and on arriving in California collected these expenses from the treasury does not necessarily imply that he waived his legal rights. There was no consideration to support a waiver. It is not in this case to decide whether for a consideration received by him the officer could waive his right, but enough to say that no consideration appears to bar a further claim for mileage subject to proper deduction for the amount received on the first account. He was on duty in obedience to the order of his superior officer in a foreign country. When he undertook the home journey, after these duties were ended, China was the starting point."

Commissary General Weston, in his recent statement before the House Military Committee, made a strong plea in behalf of officers of the line detailed to staff duty in the Subsistence Department. He held, as General Crozier does for the Ordnance Department, that all such details should be from first lieutenants and that officers so detailed should, during such service, receive the rank, pay and allowances of captains. "I do not believe," said General Weston, "that if you take a lieutenant from the line, a captain, and put him into the commissary and shove him in a city, where his expenses are greater, that he will stay or be satisfied. I would not do it. In case of war I would give up my position and go into the Volunteers." There is undeniable force in that statement. The Government has no right to subject a young officer detailed to staff duty to the increased expense incident to such service unless it gives to him an increased allowance that will enable him to meet the extra demand upon his income. To compel him to accept a staff detail without increased allowances is little less than a breach of contract on the part of the Government. It is obvious that, under the law as it stands, the much vaunted system of detail is a failure. Incidentally, however, it is giving the Service a better appreciation of the difficulties attending staff duty. Especially with reference to the Ordnance Department is the voice of criticism and censure silenced. The Army is beginning to understand how much faithful work has been done by our Ordnance officers and what they have done to preserve us from the crudities of inventors and the half-baked opinions of men who, because they carry a musket or control its use, think that they know better how it should be constructed than a man who has made mechanical inventions the study of a lifetime. We are not hearing any thing just now of the "soft snap" the Ordnance has. It does not necessarily follow that "he who drives fat oxen should himself be fat."

In accordance with the plan of the naval authorities to provide every ship on the active list of the Navy with a complete athletic outfit, Lieuts. Harry George and Walter S. Crosley, both of the Navy, have been appointed a committee to recommend such apparatus as shall seem most suitable for athletic uses on board ship. The present Secretary of the Navy, like his immediate predecessor, Mr. Long, is strongly in favor of encouraging athletic sports among the enlisted men of the Service, and his views are in strict accord with those of many officers of high rank who have considered the question. Whatever tends to keep men in sound physical condition by encouraging their interest in rational athletics and providing proper apparatus therefor, is directly in the interest of higher efficiency and consequently a wise investment of public money. All accounts agree that the physical condition of the enlisted force of the Navy is thoroughly excellent, and as it is the policy of Secretary Moody to keep it so, his plan to provide all fighting ships with complete outfits of athletic apparatus is in every way commendable.

Capt. John McAuley Palmer, 15th U.S. Inf., in an article published in a recent number of the North American Review and noticed at some length in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 20, presented an argument for the construction of railroads in the Philippines under government ownership which has already come before the United States Senate in the form of a proposed amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, authorizing the Secretary of War to build, equip and operate 300 miles of railway in the islands each year for a period of ten

years. The author of this amendment, Senator Stewart, agrees with Captain Palmer that a system of railroads connecting the more important ports and provinces of the Archipelago would enormously strengthen the civil government and hasten the commercial development of the Philippines and correspondingly simplify the work that may from time to time be required of the Army. The Senator points out that if we are to remain in peaceable possession of the Archipelago we must pursue a different policy than that of Spain, which was merely to govern a few towns on the coast, and that we must reach and hold the great agricultural, timber and mineral regions of the interior. This requires a system of railroads affording direct, speedy and economical communication among all important provinces, and Captain Palmer and Senator Stewart concur in the opinion that such a system, built and operated by the Government, would be a dividend-earning investment within ten years. For commercial as well as for military purposes the development of modern facilities of transportation in the Philippines is of vital importance, and there is the same reason for extending Government aid to such a project as there was for giving it to the Pacific railroads.

The Enno Sander Prize of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States for 1903 will be awarded to the author of the best essay on "The Differential Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever in its Earliest Stages." The board of award will consist of Dr. Austin Flint of New York, Col. Calvin DeWitt, U.S.A., and Prof. Victor C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor. Full information concerning the contest may be obtained from Major James Evelyn Pilcher, Carlisle, Pa., the secretary of the Association. Competition is open to all persons eligible to active or associate membership in the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. The board of award, in addition to the prize essay, will also recommend such of the other papers submitted as it may see fit for honorable mention, the author of the first of which shall receive a life membership in the Association. The board will take into consideration—primarily—originality, comprehensiveness and the practicability and utility of the opinions advanced, and—secondarily—literary character. Essays will consist of not less than ten nor more than twenty thousand words, exclusive of tables. Each competitor will send three typewritten copies of his essay in a sealed envelope to the secretary at least one month before the next ensuing annual meeting. The essay shall contain nothing to indicate the identity of the author. Each one, however, will be authenticated by a *nom de plume*, to be transmitted in a sealed envelope together with the author's name, rank and address. The envelope containing the name of the successful competitor will be publicly opened at the next succeeding annual meeting of the Association, and the prize thereupon awarded. The successful essay becomes the property of the Association and will appear in its publications.

For a telling illustration of the economy of military administration in business enterprise one has only to turn to a recent statement of General Greely on the work of the Signal Service in the Philippines. It appears that the telegraphic work performed in the islands by the Signal Corps for the Government last year, if charged for at commercial rates, would have cost \$3,500,000, and yet so efficient was the organization of the Signal Service that the entire expense of the Corps in the islands, including work for the Government and everything else, was less than \$500,000. The development of the telegraphic and telephone service in the Philippines under General Greely's supervision has been a remarkable business success. In addition to the extensive telegraph lines already turned over to the civil authorities, the Signal Corps still has 400 commercial offices in operation, the revenues of which go into the insular treasury, and these offices will all be transferred when the civil government is prepared to receive them. General Greely's chief difficulty has been in obtaining competent men for the work. Formerly only one man in twenty re-enlisted in the Philippines, but since the increase provided last year one man in eight re-enlists, though there are still seventy vacancies which General Greely is desirous of filling first by promotion and then by detail from the line. The whole work of the Signal Corps in the Philippines has been so prompt, business-like and economical that no reasonable expense should be spared to keep the service at its present high level of efficiency.

Among the passengers from San Juan, Porto Rico, who arrived in New York Jan. 12, was Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who was attached to Admiral Dewey's staff as one of the representatives of the War Department detailed for that duty. In speaking of the drills Colonel Livermore said that in his opinion it is as essential for the officers and men of the Navy to practice their profession as it is for those of any other service. Although it may not have been practicable to accomplish all that could be desired during the short period available, said the Colonel, broken as it was by the holiday recess, it is at least certain that the maneuvers have demonstrated the fact that we have a real fleet, of which Americans may be justly proud, capable of acting as a unit under a single head, of performing creditably the prescribed evolutions and meeting the varied requirements of modern warfare. The realization of the existence of such a fleet has been encouraging to both officers and men and has excited a spirit of emula-

tion between the ships and squadrons to excel in all that relates to military efficiency, equipment and preparation. When they reassemble it is believed that the results of this year's work will be still more apparent. It is hoped that after the squadrons have practiced singly along the lines developed this year it may be practicable at the next fleet maneuvers to enlarge the exercises so as to include others approaching even more closely to the operations of actual war.

Germany is so well pleased with her success in luring Great Britain into an unnatural and untenable alliance against Venezuela that one of her naval experts, Count Reventlow, now seriously proposes a permanent Anglo-German alliance, "purely naval in character," against the world. Count Reventlow contends that in 1920, if not sooner, the German navy will be the largest in the world except the British, that England should realize that her monopoly of the sea in peace and war can no longer be maintained, and that her interests can best be served by a naval alliance under which both contracting parties, England and Germany, "can warm themselves side by side on the sunny side of the world." The German fleet, the Count points out, "has three simple tasks to perform—to defend the coasts of the empire, to defend the territory that Germany has acquired abroad, and to keep the sea open for her ever-increasing trade." There is a certain calm indifference to British pride in this proposal which is positively monumental. It is in effect a hint to England that if she knows what is good for her she will get into partnership with Germany without delay or take the consequences, which may be mighty unpleasant. Whether the British public, in their indignant revolt against an alliance which has already placed them in a suspicious and humiliating position before the great powers of the world, will receive this new overture with a still angrier display of resentment is problematical.

It is understood that Governor Taft, of the Philippines, who had virtually decided to resign in order to accept a place on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, has reconsidered the matter and agreed to continue in his present office. He has been persuaded to remain largely by the appeals of the Filipino people themselves, and it is a fine tribute to his character and methods that the most urgent plea for his continuance came from four former insurgent generals, Malvar, Luna, Lukban and Guevarra, who were by common consent the ablest and most soldier-like leaders of the insurrection. These men fought to the finish. Malvar succeeded Aguinaldo as commander in chief of the insurgent forces, and surrendered in Batangas only when he realized that further resistance was absolutely hopeless; Lukban organized the insurgent campaign in Samar and upon his surrender was succeeded by Guevarra, who also surrendered after he had been beaten to a standstill. Each of these officers has frankly acknowledged the valor, kindness and honorable purpose of the United States Army, and their united request that Governor Taft may remain at the head of the insular government merely signifies their belief that he is resolved to carry out in good faith the humane policy instituted and resolutely maintained by our military authorities.

In connection with the announcement that the cornerstone of the new building for the Army War College in Washington will be laid on Feb. 22, it is stated that the general plan for the grounds of the institution provides for a splendid collection of statues of representative military leaders of all nations. The first of these statues to be placed in position will be that of Frederick the Great, which comes to the American people as a gift from the German Emperor, and among the other characters that will eventually be represented are Napoleon, Wellington, Gustavus Adolphus and Marlborough. The plan suggested is an excellent one, and if properly executed it will make the grounds of the War College one of the show places of the National capital.

San Francisco reports describe some remarkable target practice with 12-inch guns at the Presidio. The target was a wooden structure, pyramidal in shape, about twelve feet long at each base line and about eight feet high. It was towed oceanward by a tug with a long tow line, and while moving at seven miles an hour was to be fired on. When the target was about three miles from shore and under tow, it appeared to be about the size of a man's hand. It was then that Corporal Regan fired a 12-inch gun. The shot struck about eight yards astern of the moving mark. Carefully Regan aimed the second missile, and scarcely had the roar of the discharge ceased when the target disappeared. The shot had hit "the enemy" amidships and shattered it into splinters.

Exception is taken by the Bremerton News, State of Washington, to the reports we published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 3 from Rear Admiral Stirling, U.S.N., and others concerning the low dens and saloons in Bremerton, which, it was said, affected the morale at the Navy Yard. The News among other things says: "Bremerton is not a rough town, and every saloon in it, without a single exception, is conducted in an orderly and quiet manner. In fact it is a common remark with those familiar with conditions here that Bremerton has the best class of saloon men to be found anywhere." Unfortunately this statement is flatly contradicted by the reports from naval officers on duty at Bremerton.

In accordance with orders of the Navy Department five vessels of the Navy on Nov. 15 last engaged in a long distance speed test from Hampton Roads to Culebra. They were the Alabama, Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Indiana and the Machias. Referring to this speed test the Scientific American says: "This squadron included some of the oldest and newest battleships in the American Navy. Thirty-five miles behind the vessels as they passed the Virginia capes followed the protected cruiser Cincinnati. Speedier and lighter as she is, the 35 miles were for her a fair handicap. Almost from the time the starting gun was fired and the ships headed for Culebra, the Alabama forged ahead. So far as the battleships were concerned, it was a race between the Alabama and Kearsarge, the products of two rival shipyards. The Alabama's superiority was soon demonstrated. In the first two hours she ran away from her rival, and four hours from the start, just before twilight, she left the Kearsarge hull down astern. The Massachusetts kept up surprisingly well, and proved a far stronger competitor to the Alabama than the newer Kearsarge. But before night the older ship was also left behind. At sunset on Monday, Nov. 17, when all the battleships had long been distanced, the Cincinnati was sighted. She had made up her handicap and was fast catching up to the Alabama. The two ships were pushed their utmost all day Monday and on Tuesday and Wednesday. When the Culebra Light was reached, the Alabama was under forced draft two miles astern of the cruiser. The Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Indiana and Machias were not in sight. During the run the Alabama had steamed eight hours at full speed under natural draft, and had averaged 15.2 knots. Her average speed under forced draft for four hours was 16.65 knots. On her official trial trip the Alabama made 17.103 knots under forced draft. The Kearsarge during her builder's trial in September, 1899, was credited with 17.25 knots under forced draft; but her official average for four hours on her government trial was 16.816 knots. The Cincinnati, which was built in the New York Navy Yard by the Government and launched in 1894, made a record of 17.5 knots on her speed trial. In 1896 the Massachusetts made a run of 16.21 knots an hour. A year ago both the Massachusetts and Alabama were tried over the Barren Island course at Chesapeake Bay, with assisted draft instead of forced draft. Both ships recorded 15 and 16 knots an hour."

The Board on Construction of the Navy has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the contracts for the building of the two armored cruisers Washington and Tennessee be given to the William Cramp and Sons Shipbuilding Co. Before Secretary Moody has acted upon the recommendation of the board, the New York Shipbuilding Co., of Camden, N.J., filed a protest at the Navy Department against the award of the contracts as recommended, claiming that it was the lowest bidder for the construction of both vessels on the Navy Department's plans, and that the Cramp company submitted the lowest bid for the construction of both vessels in accordance with its own plans. It is contended by the New York company that it will be illegal to award the contract to Cramps, under the conditions proposed by the Board on Construction, that they changed their bids so that the vessels will be built on the plans prepared by the Department, but at practically the price stated for building them on their own plans. The New York company suggests that the matter be referred to the Attorney General for his decision. The report of the Board on Construction is as follows: Speaking of the plans of the Cramps referred to the board say in their report: "While there are certain features in the plans above referred to which are not considered as satisfactory in all respects as those prescribed in the Department's plans, they are matters which permit of satisfactory adjustment, and under these circumstances, the bid of Messrs. Cramp and Sons, above quoted, offers the construction of the vessels at the lowest cost and in the shortest time. The board therefore recommends the acceptance of this bid for both vessels, with the electric generating plant and system as specified in the Government plans and specifications, at \$4,035,000 each. Acting under the advice of the Engineer-in-Chief, the board is of the opinion that boilers of the Babcock and Wilcox type should be required."

Several important changes in the duties of general officers of the Army will occur in the near future, the most important of which will be the promotion to be major general of Gen. James F. Wade, and his assignment to the command of the Division of the Philippines to relieve Gen. George W. Davis, who will retire because of age next July. It has been definitely announced that General Wade will be promoted to the next higher grade upon the retirement, on April 11, 1903, of Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes. In May or June General Davis will be relieved from the Philippines and General Wade assigned to the command of the Division. At the same time, according to the present plan, orders will be issued relieving from further duty in the Archipelago Generals Sumner and Baldwin. These two officers will be relieved by Gen. Leonard Wood and by either Gen. William H. Carter or Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. The announcement has been made that Col. Francis Moore, of the 11th Cavalry, will ultimately be made a brigadier general and retained on duty in the Philippines. It is not probable that General Wade will remain in command of the Division of the Philippines for more than a few months. He has

now been in the Philippines about two years, and it is rumored that he will be given home duty early in the fall of this year and that Gen. Leonard Wood will take his place in the command of the Division of the Philippines. According to the rumor, which seems to have some excellent foundation, it is the intention of the President to make General Wood a major general upon the retirement in July of George W. Davis. Other changes are in contemplation.

At a banquet of the Hamilton Club, in Brooklyn on the evening of Jan. 10, when he was the guest of honor General Chaffee gave an account of the Relief Expedition to Pekin in 1900 which amply justifies the pride with which the public contemplates the part taken by the United States forces in that historic campaign. We publish an extended synopsis of General Chaffee's speech and commend it to our readers in full confidence that it will serve to deepen their admiration not only for his skill, courage and alertness, but for the deportment and valor of the troops under his command. It is a curious coincidence that, almost simultaneously with General Chaffee's interesting address in Brooklyn, the press despatches report that his manly protest against the looting of the ancient astronomical observatory in Pekin by the German troops was made the subject of a complaint to the United States Government by Baron Sternberg, then First Secretary of the German Embassy, and now German Ambassador at Washington. As the story goes, Baron Sternberg contended that General Chaffee's letter of protest to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee was an insult to that officer, for whom an apology was demanded from the American Government. In reply to this story it is said that Germany never brought the matter to the attention of the United States. What really appears to have happened was that on Dec. 5, 1900, General Chaffee telegraphed the War Department from Pekin that he had sent a note to Count Waldersee in which he did "respectfully protest" against the vandalism of the German troops. The assertion that because of that utterance the United States either apologized to Germany or censured General Chaffee is distinctly humorous.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs is now considering the Naval Appropriation bill in the committee of the whole, the sub-committee having made its report. As reported by the sub-committee the bill carries an appropriation of \$78,713,420.15, and provides for the construction of three first-class battleships, one armored cruiser, two steel training ships and one wooden brig. The many questions relating to the personnel have been passed over by the sub-committee without prejudice and will be decided by the whole committee. The estimates for the Naval Service prepared by the Navy Department this year amounted to \$82,420,030.58. Last year Congress appropriated \$78,856,363.13 for the Navy. From present indications the bill will be reported next week. Several alleged interviews with Senator Eugene Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, have placed the Senator in what he considers a false position in reference to his views on naval increase. Senator Hale desires to have it distinctly understood that he is in favor of naval increase, but he does not favor the construction, at this time, of battleships of the larger type, such as the Kentucky and Kearsarge. The Senator believes that the increase in the Navy should for the present be confined to the smaller class of battleships, of about the size of the Oregon, and to powerful cruisers. There seems to be little or no doubt that the naval increase features of this year's appropriation bill will meet with the support of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

Rear Admiral Endicott, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, has received a report from the civil engineer in charge of the construction for the Government of the new dry dock at the Boston Navy Yard, which asserts that the work on the dock is progressing most satisfactorily, and that, although it will not be completed by Sept. 1, 1903, as called for in the contract, it will certainly be finished by Nov. 1, 1903. The only difficulty experienced by the contractors now is in procuring sufficient large stone for the dock. An investigation of the delay in furnishing this stone has been made, however, and it is believed that there will be no further difficulty after mild weather has come. Since the trust company took up the work of completing the dock over \$19,000 has been spent by the contractors, and with excellent results.

Two privates of Troop B, 13th Cavalry, during a disturbance were found guilty of striking a non-commissioned officer. Both have been sentenced to one year's confinement and dishonorable discharge with loss of all pay allowances. General Kobbé, in reviewing the proceedings said: "It is within the knowledge of the reviewing authority that the first sergeant of the troop was present and cognizant of the disturbance which ended in the striking of a non-commissioned officer by the accused, but that he made no effort to assert his unquestionable authority to restore order. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that proper discipline was not maintained in the quarters of the troops."

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has made arrangement for the relief from further duty in the Philippines of all officers and men in his corps who have been in the Archipelago for three years or more. In the future this rule of three years duty in the Philippines will hold for both officers and men of the

Signal Corps. Owing to the need for both officers and men by the Signal Corps, it has been impossible in the past, it is said at the War Department, to let the men come home at the end of their three years' tour in the islands. The result has been that the officers of the Corps have been worked unduly hard and that the men have, as a rule, refused to re-enlist after the end of their first term of enlistment because of the certainty that they would have to remain on duty in the Philippines for an indefinite length of time.

Capt. Willard H. Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has made a report to the Secretary of the Navy on the result of his investigations into the alleged hazing recently of Midshipman Pearson, of New Hampshire, reported in our letter from Annapolis, which resulted in a broken jaw for the young man. The Superintendent is convinced that Midshipman Pearson was not hazed, but that he obtained his injury in a regular fist encounter with another midshipman. In view of this conclusion it is hardly probable that there will be any further investigation made into the matter.

Mr. Beveridge has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to H.R. 15,345, to promote the efficiency of the Militia, providing "that nothing in this Act shall be construed to require or compel any member of any church or religious organization whose church creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed of said church, to serve in the militia or any other armed or volunteer force under the jurisdiction and authority of the United States."

We have received notice from the New York Post Office of a registered letter addressed to "Col. J. W. Church," editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. We know of no one bearing that name, and there is no such name in the New York Directory. Certainly there is no Church with the initials "J. W." who is connected now, or has been at any time connected, with the JOURNAL or with the family of its proprietors. It will save trouble if all letters intended for this paper are addressed simply ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York. No other address and no additional address is required.

The House has passed S. 1099, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to return to Harvard University the 6-pounder Nordenfolt gun, the set of colors, including ensign, jack and pennant, and the silver loving cup presented by Harvard graduates to the auxiliary cruiser Harvard at the opening of the war with Spain. Provided, however, that said gun shall be returned, in like order as when received, to the Government at any time when it may be required for use.

ENGLAND'S GREAT NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

When the changes in the personnel of the British Navy which have been agreed upon by the Admiralty go into effect next July, the naval service of Great Britain will have entered upon an experiment of far-reaching importance. These changes will revolutionize the whole system of educating naval officers, and are designed to accomplish in the British navy the same results which the Personnel Act was designed to produce in the United States Navy. In his memorandum outlining the plan, Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, points out that the remarkable changes which have taken place in naval service and naval conditions, and especially the extraordinary progress of the last fifteen years, have brought the British navy to a critical period in its development, to meet which a change in the personnel is imperatively needed. In the old days it was enough if a naval officer were an efficient seaman, but now he must be a seaman, soldier, engineer and a man of science also. The responsibility of naval officers is greater than ever before, and if they are to keep up with the requirements of the times it must be through a more comprehensive system of professional training. The system at present is anomalous. There are three classes of combatant officers, namely executives, engineers and marines, entering under different conditions and undergoing different training. So it happens that the executive officers have not learned the use of machinery, the engineers have not learned navigation or watch-keeping and the training of the marines has been devoted solely to fitting them for duty ashore. Under the new system to be instituted these anomalies will disappear—at least that is the calculation. Boys intended to become officers in the navy will be required to enter the service between the ages of twelve and thirteen years. For seven years after entering the naval schools all boys will receive the same training in navigation, mathematics, engineering and geography. All will take their turn in the workshop and in charge of engines and boats, all will learn to take watch on deck and in the fire room and there will be absolutely no exclusive training either for the executive or the engineering branch of the service, the purpose being to eliminate the social or class prejudice which now exerts a detrimental influence in the navy. Examinations will be frequent, and at the end of seven years a principal examination will be held. After this last examination a certain number of midshipmen near the top of the list will be allowed to choose, each for himself, that branch of the service which he likes best, namely, executives, engineers or marines. Each of these selected men will then undergo a further course of two years' special training, either as an executive officer at Greenwich and at sea, as an engineer officer at Keyham and at sea or as a marine officer in naval barracks.

On its face this scheme appears to be entirely operative. It differs from the Personnel Act of the United States Navy in that, while the training is the same for

all up to a certain point, the right of individual selection is confined to a few, and to insure an adequate supply of engineers it provides that the pay of engineer officers shall be considerably better than the pay of executive officers. The system thus outlined has been specially designed to raise the status of the naval engineer without lowering that of the executive officer. It is based upon the American proposition that the modern naval commander must be "a fighting engineer"—and the new British system of training aims to produce an officer who shall be equally at home and equally efficient in charge of the deck and of the engine room in case of emergency. This scheme is alluring to British naval experts, but they are not blind to the possible difficulties in the way of its execution. They have watched the workings of our Personnel Act with careful attention, and they know that its results have not fulfilled the expectations of its designers. But the British navy is in urgent need of more officers and better officers, and there is a belief in professional circles that the Government is moving in the best way to procure them.

One feature of the new British system, if it works as its designers hope it may, is of special importance, and that is the requirement that boys intending to become officers shall enter the service between the ages of twelve and thirteen years. This is simply a return to the system in vogue in the days of Nelson, when boys went to sea at the age of eleven or twelve, grew up at sea and learned sea ways at the most impressionable time of life—many of them to become captains before the age of twenty-one. If, under the changed conditions, the British navy receives a sufficient supply of boys of tender age who are willing to undergo seven years of rigorous and varied training in order to fit themselves for commissions, and if this system tends to draw into the engineering service a large body of graduates who have had seven years of training in all three branches of the service—such results would strongly commend the British scheme to other naval powers and particularly to the United States, whose best endeavors have not yet successfully established the desired equilibrium between the deck and the engine room. The broad scale upon which the British experiment is projected and the serious needs which it is designed to supply will give its results a serious interest for naval scientists everywhere, and we can only hope that it may prove as satisfactory in practical operation as it is admirable in theory.

HONORS TO GENERAL CHAFFEE.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, on the anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton, Jan. 9. General Chaffee was elected an honorary member of the club. Speeches were made by General Chaffee and also by General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, who was also present. The other officers of the Army present were Col. T. H. Barry, Major D. L. Brainard, Capt. Grote Huteson, Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling was also among the guests and Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., and Gen. Horatio C. King. In a letter expressing his regret at his inability to accept an invitation to the dinner, Assistant Secretary of War William Cary Sanger said that he was glad the War Department was to be represented by such a typical soldier as General Chaffee. St. Clair McKelway made a long and interesting speech in introducing General Chaffee, giving an account of the General's military history and his services to the country. Mr. McKelway said: "A nation that can number such men as he among its treasures has reason to be proud. A land that can score such sons and such successes to its credit can match men and honors with any land. Institutions which make possible such careers are institutions not only to admire and to defend but institutions which we know will be perpetuated. Allusion will constantly be made to the fact that this man—on the word of our soldier President—who always keeps his word—is on his way to the headship of the Army (loud applause); and upon the fact that he will attain it without graduation from the Military Academy."

"We know that upon this man we can depend. His past is secure. We will never have to condone his future. He has been a soldier and a soldier only. Though he has the strongest convictions on public subjects, he has been so conscientiously single and devoted to military duty that he has never participated in the controversies of his countrymen by casting a vote at the polls. The whole Army is his friend, not a clique of it. Our entire citizenship is his constituency, not an organized division of it. Congress to a man honors, admires and trusts him, for he is a warrior without a faction. Every President and every Secretary of War has been his friend, for he has never sought to advance or to advantage himself by embarrassment of them." (Applause.)

In response, General Chaffee said, as reported in the Brooklyn Eagle:

"Mr. President, Mr. McKelway and Gentlemen: I think I ought to ask you (and when I have done so, sit down), or say to you that you are under the necessity this evening of accepting all the fine things which Mr. McKelway has said about me as truth, because, being your guest here to-night, it would be discourteous of me to call him to order for some of the fancy painting which he has thrown on my countenance. If you saw my picture, Mr. President, as you say you did, you would naturally assume that I was a modest man (laughter), and that I disliked very much to talk about myself or about matters with which I have been connected. But under the circumstances I do not think I can get very far away from the subject to-night, and so I propose, with your permission, to take you as far away as practicable. You did not see me in China nor the Philippines, and you heard very little from us, so they say—that is, in the Philippines. It has been said, any way, that we did not send any communications. First, I propose to remark somewhat on the expedition for the relief of the legation in Peking. When I arrived in China the battle of Tien-Tsin had been fought. There were assembled there about 2,000 of our men, the 9th and 14th Infantry; about 4,000 Russians, 10,000 Japanese, and about 10,000 English, mainly Indian troops. The Japanese, English and ourselves constituted the greater proportion of the forces, as you see. I called on all the generals, and there was a good deal of anxiety on the part of the English and Japanese that there should be no delay in our departure from Tien-Tsin. I agreed with them to move whether we were ready or not. Our cavalry and artillery were still on the ships fifty miles down the bay. We thought that the Russians would move with us. General Slinevitch said they would. We moved out on the 4th. The next day the Japanese defeated a force of Chinese without assistance from us, but that was a small affair. The Chinese made a little stand at Yangsu, where our troops bore the most favorable part, and the splendid qualities of the American soldier were demonstrated, and the quickness with which our men got to business was the subject of remark."

"Our losses were heavy compared with that of the other forces, numbering sixty-seven. Some portion of this was due to the English and Russians firing upon ground which had already been occupied by us. It was a very regrettable affair, but I had no cause to express more than regret to them. The battle was the only important opposition from the Chinese until we reached Peking. Their defensive works were good, but poorly defended. I must refer to a little matter to show what we thought a violation of agreement on the part of the Russians. I do not suppose the Russian general, General Slinevitch, thought it so, but we all did. When we arrived at Tung Chow on Aug. 12, General Gasselle and the Japanese general went to General Slinevitch and urged that we all move forward the next day, but he refused, saying his troops needed rest. However, he agreed that we should all reconnoiter six miles out in our respective roads, and all reassembled on the 14th to consider what steps should be taken to attack Peking. The Japanese already had troops six miles out on their road. The next day, in a line with them, I reconnoitered with the 14th Infantry, a troop of cavalry and artillery. We met with no opposition and camped, and I sent orders for the rest of our force to come up. They arrived about twelve o'clock in a terrific rain storm. They reported that when they left camp the Russians were on the march, although General Slinevitch had said that his troops could not march on the 13th, but he did move on the evening of that day, and, instead of stopping on the lines as agreed, he kept right on Peking, and at nine o'clock attacked the gate at Peking. I say it was the evening of that day, and heard the booming, and supposed it was the last effort of the Boxers to destroy the legations. At five the next morning (the 15th) the Japanese staff officer came and asked me where the Russians were. I said on the other side of the canal, I suppose."

"No," he replied, "they are at Peking." "Well," I was under agreement not to advance on the 14th, as all were, and so I ordered a battalion of infantry to reconnoiter, but not to bring on a battle. In about an hour they were surrounded by Boxers. We went to their relief, but when we got to the scene of the affair the Boxers had all disappeared. We then went on as far as we could and got to the walls of Peking. We heard terrific firing as we advanced, and General Crozier went forward and ascertained that the Japanese had moved and attacked one of the gates of the Tartar City and were alongside the Russians. They found that the Russians had given us the slip and determined that they were not going to be left. We waited for the British to come up. They arrived and put a battery in position at eleven o'clock. In the meanwhile, the soldiers of the 14th Infantry had climbed a wall and placed our flag on the wall of the Chinese city. (Applause.)

"They raised the first flag on the walls, notwithstanding the Russians claimed that they made the first entry. They had broken down a gate during the night. After we had climbed the wall, they were facing in both directions in the gate, unhorsed, and their men lying idly about. It appeared as if they desired to prevent our entering. We simply rolled their carriages out of the way and went through (laughter), and from that point Riley's Battery cleaned the wall to the westward up to the legations."

"I tell this to show why the United States troops were beaten into the legations. The wall was manned by Chinese sharpshooters, who retarded our march so that it took us two hours to make it. We got pocketed in the street and had to march one and a half miles to get out. We had opened the gate at which the British entered and cleared the road, and they marched along without opposition, and came out at the legation and crossed through the street and beat us—probably by an hour. If we had had a map of the city I don't think they would have beaten us. (Laughter.)

"The people in the legations were in good condition and all dressed up and happy. The Russians asked me to join them in taking the Imperial City, and I agreed to do so at seven o'clock the next morning. We were ready, but the Russians did not turn up, and so the honor of taking the Forbidden City is with the United States troops. (Applause.)

"A conference was held at three o'clock, and it was agreed not to occupy the Imperial City. The next day another conference the ministers insisted that both the Imperial and the Forbidden cities should be occupied. I and the Japanese objected, but it was finally agreed that we would take official possession; that we would march through the city and out again and close the gate. The ministers said if we did not take the Forbidden City the Chinese Government would circulate the information throughout the country that the walls of the city had defied and defeated all Europe and America. Finally, we marched through and out again and locked the gates, and our troops took possession of the south gate, which is the most important gate always in China. The Germans wished to guard the gate with me. I demurred at first because the ground space was limited, but finally agreed, and to make things fair and square I said: 'I'll give you the key and I will guard the lock.' (Laughter.)

"I tell you candidly, I do not believe the Forbidden City was looted \$500 worth, although the city was the richest of all. All the Empress Dowager's jewels, and (I have it on very good authority) \$80,000,000 were hidden there. I wanted to seize that, I tell you here (that is not to go outside this room), but the President wouldn't let me. That is, I wanted to take possession of it for indemnity and restore the rest to the Chinese, but the President would not allow it, insisting that it was taken possession of jointly and that it must be for all the powers there, and generally for the purposes of the empire. I don't believe there was any more looting than the taking of a few souvenirs by the soldiers for their friends. The most they took, and I think they were entitled to them, was blankets. They did take a good many of these, and damned if I would take them away from them, until they marched out, when I required their restoration."

"Our relations with the foreign troops were most friendly. I would just say the Chinese people are the most industrious people—every inch of land that can be cultivated. Li Hung Chang called upon me several times, although he was 79 years old and notwithstanding the fact that I lived four miles away from him."

"We left Peking on the last of May and arrived in Manila on June 5. The insurrection was then practically over, still there were some considerable troubles in the provinces. In the campaign during my time we arrested about 6,000 insurrectionists and secured about 4,000 arms. It was the policy before I arrived, and which I continued, to disarm the insurrectionists. They are to-day pretty well disarmed, yet there still remain a sufficient number of arms in the hands of the people to create disturbance in the provinces now. Largely the provinces immediately around Cavite hold the prominent insurrectionists and Cartugas. These are the birthplaces of both the insurrection. Whether they have changed now it is difficult to say. At all events, I presume they see it is impossible to succeed by force, and I think the educated men are willing to join now in assisting us to establish a good government for their people. There is one danger not to be overlooked, and that is that there are 8,000 or 9,000 natives now armed and used as constabulary. The politicians (and the Filipinos are politicians) may possibly win some of them over and get their arms. But I have very little fear that they can succeed to any great extent at the present time. Then, also, we have fifty companies of native troops armed with United States arms, but up to the present time they have been extremely loyal. They like soldiering. For the year that I was there, out of 5,000 of them only thirteen deserted or went back to their homes. When I left there was a very fair condition of quiet, and I think it has remained so up to the present time. (Loud applause.)

General Crozier first thanked the members of the club for its expressions of kindness to the men who had

devoted their lives to the service of the country in military life. He said that he knew that this love was not lacking among the citizens generally, and he asked to be pardoned if he found a little fault with certain conditions that obtained. He believed it was safe to let the military affairs of the country be entrusted entirely to the hands of the men who were held responsible. He spoke of the failure of Congress to readily accept and quickly pass the bill prepared by the War Department, and known as the General Staff Bill, as a matter of regret to those who had the best interests of the Service at heart, and who had the desire to have the Army maintain a high plane of readiness should there be occasion to demand such a state of affairs."

In this connection General Crozier said he held it to be no fault of Congress that the bill was not passed quickly. It was so difficult to get the attention paid to military recommendations, but he felt that the reason for it was a deeper one—that it lay in a lack, a general lack of interest by men of affairs in business and civil life in the needs of the Service. He said that what was needed was a more general interest by the people themselves in the question of the efficiency of the Army, so that the Congressmen could be made to know that their constituents demanded that this efficiency should be at all times commensurate with the occasion. He said that the officers, who were in close touch with the War Department, felt the responsibility of this matter, for upon them would fall the work of satisfactorily explaining the lack of efficiency should the Army not be ready to respond when the emergency arose. And if there was a lack of ammunition or of any other necessity of warfare at such a time the condemnation would fall heavily upon those most innocent of the actual responsibility. What he said, General Crozier declared in closing, was all in the way of an appeal to the people most interested in the success of the Army, when crises arose, to pay more attention to this important subject. General Crozier was heartily applauded when he concluded.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims has rendered decisions in a large number of cases, argued in November, involving the pay of officers under the Navy Personnel Act. The case of Comdr. William M. Irwin, U.S.N., retired, involved the question of the rate of pay due to officers for shore duty beyond seas, under the Act of May 26, 1900. The court allowed the full Army pay of his rank on the ground of his being, while on duty at Cavite, "detailed for shore duty beyond seas," and an increase of ten per cent. thereon. The court was also called upon to define the expression "pay proper" in the statute and held it to mean the entire pay of the officer, including all longevity increases, and not merely the minimum pay of the grade. They disallowed in the same case a claim for commutation for quarters. Commander Irwin's rank entitled him to four rooms, but he got only one. The court holds that he can get no commutation for the other three.

The cases of Lieut. Comdr. Thomas W. Ryan and Capt. Charles M. Thomas, both of the Navy, involved the application of the Act of May 26, 1900, to officers serving in the Philippine Islands and China on board their vessels, as well as to officers anywhere outside the continental limits of the United States, since March 2, 1901. The court holds on this claim as follows: "Those provisions, the claimant contends, are applicable to officers of the Navy by virtue of the provisions of section 13, Act of March 3, 1899 (supra). But as the provision of section 13 only makes those statutes applicable to officers of the Navy 'when detailed for shore duty beyond seas,' at places similar to those where officers of the Army are detailed for duty, it follows that to saddle the claimant to the ten per cent. increase provided for by those acts to officers of the Army, it must be made to appear that the claimant was 'detailed for shore duty beyond seas.'"

From this decision against the increase of ten per cent. Chief Justice Nott dissents, and bases his dissent upon the ground that the intent of the Navy Personnel Act was to introduce equality of pay between the Army and Navy, and that this equality is violated by allowing to officers of the Army serving beyond the limits of the United States an increase of ten per cent. on their pay, while it is denied to officers of the Navy doing duty in similar places. In the same case the court considers, at considerable length, the question whether the provisions of the Revised Statutes allowing a ration, or commutation thereof, to an officer in the Navy on a sea-going vessel are repealed by the provisions of the Personnel Act. It reaches the conclusion that they are and that officers are not, since the passage of that act, entitled to the allowance of a sea ration under any circumstances.

In the case of Pay Inspector Samuel R. Colhoun, the court sustained a claim of an officer absent in excess of thirty days for old Navy leave pay for the excess, where that leave pay is in excess of the half-pay provided for officers of the Army absent on leave more than thirty days. In the case of Lieut. Walter S. Crosley the court held that an aid to a rear admiral is entitled to the special pay granted to an aid to a major general by section 1261 of the Revised Statutes, besides the allowance made under the name of "mounted pay" to such an officer by paragraph 1301 of the Army Regulations, and longevity increase upon both those amounts.

By decisions in the case of Asst. Surgs. R. Roller Richardson and James S. Taylor, assistant surgeons of the Navy are held entitled to the mounted pay of officers of corresponding rank and service in the Medical Corps of the Army. This claim is based upon the provisions of the Army Statutes, which give to medical officers the pay of captain or lieutenant, as the case may be, mounted.

In the case of Rear Admiral William C. Gibson, and that of Rear Admiral John Lowe, reported last week, it is held that captains retired under section 11 of the Personnel Act, with the grade of rear admiral on account of service in the Civil War, are entitled to be paid at the rate of three-fourths only of the rates established by law for a brigadier general in the Army, and not the three-fourths of the rate for a major general. Quite a number of officers are affected by this decision.

It is also held in the case of Comdr. Robert T. Jasper, retired, that service at the Naval Academy is not service during the Civil War, in such a sense, as to entitle an officer to the benefit of the 11th section of the Personnel Act, allowing the next higher grade on retirement. It is as yet too early to say positively what steps will be taken to obtain a review of any of the decisions made. In view, however, of the strong dissent of the distinguished Chief Justice on the question of the ten per cent. increase of pay proper for service in the Philippine Islands and China since May 26, 1900, and for service anywhere outside the limits of the United States since March 2, 1901, an effort will be made by Messrs. George A. and William B. King, counsel for the officers, to induce the court to reconsider its decision on that question and to allow the disputed item.

GENERAL STAFF BILL REPORTED.

The Senate Military Committee, Jan. 15, reported the bill (H.R. 15,449), known as the General Staff Bill, with some amendments in the bill as it passed the House, Jan. 6, 1903, as is shown in the bill as printed below. The seventh section is an addition to the House bill. (One of the most interesting communications relative to this bill yet received by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs was written by Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, and read before the meeting of the Committee on Jan. 15. General Young in this memorandum said: "I wish to say at the outset that I have carefully examined each of its provisions from the standpoint of a commander of troops—practically all my services have been in the line—and that the measure has my unqualified approval. If enacted into law, as I hope it may be, I believe that it will put new life into and greatly increase the effectiveness of our military establishment."

For the attainment of military objects one-man power is indispensable, and hence that amalgamation of command and administration would be desirable if it were possible. That it is impossible under ordinary circumstances we all know and I need not enlarge upon. But there ought to be a converging point of the two somewhere. This bill under consideration supplies in the person of the chief of staff, who, preeminently a soldier in his professional make-up, will yet be conversant with the details of Army organization and Army administration, and especially with what the troops need and do not need.

"No power of command will reside in the chief of staff himself, but as the recognized organ of the constitutional Commander-in-Chief, and of the latter's legal representative and mouthpiece (the Secretary of War), his work in promptly disposing of all matters of routine; in outlining, shaping and formulating general principles, policies, and plans; in harmonizing conflicts, and in digesting and assimilating proposals, emanating from commanding generals, from unrelated bureaus and other sources, can not fail to prove of incalculable benefit to the Army and country."

General Young next presented a most interesting and conclusive argument against the further continuance of the Inspector General's Department. On this head he said in part:

"There is no separate or special department to which inspection duty is committed in foreign armies. In all of these inspections are made by commanding officers or by experts. And there is no valid reason for the existence of such a department in our Army. The origin of the Inspector General's Department and its maintenance for many years in our Service was probably due to the fact that until after the completion of the great transcontinental railways our little Army was split up into so many small fragments, and that these were dispersed at so great a number of inaccessible frontier posts, that the commanders of the higher units were unable, except at long intervals and at the loss of much time, to perform the duty of inspecting them. Had a department commander attempted in those days to inspect his troops regularly he would have been on the road and absent from his headquarters two-thirds of his time. Hence the expedient was hit upon of attaching to his staff an officer, termed inspector general, who relieved him of his duty. But the system, a makeshift at best, always had its inherent faults and should now be done away with. Inspection is really an attribute of command. This principle is recognized as sound the world over and our present system conflicts with it. If we would hold an officer responsible for his command, we must concede to him the right and power of inspecting it. Stripped of such power responsibility in his case ceases. Within certain limits this rule has been lived up to in our country. A captain inspects his company daily and makes more thorough inspections on Saturdays."

This system of inspection by the immediate commander, as General Young went on to show, governs the whole Army and the inspector general is, in his opinion, a superfluity. As to the inspection of money accounts the general said:

"Much stress has been laid upon the importance of having unseizable property and money accounts inspected by officers not connected with the corps, arm, post, etc., of the responsible officer. I feel entirely safe in declaring that this contention that post commanders are less apt to bring to light irregularities in property or money accounts than regular inspectors is utterly unfounded. In fact, I believe the reverse to be true; that post commanders are, as a rule, more exacting and more thoroughgoing inspectors of property and money accounts, as well as of troops, than inspectors general on their hurried annual visits are or can be. In all my experience I know but few cases where serious frauds or the misapplication of public moneys in large amounts have been unearthed by the regular inspectors."

Speaking in conclusion of the General Staff Bill as a whole General Young said:

"So extensive and far-reaching a program, hitherto not comprised within the sphere of any particular body or individual, is worthy of the best efforts of our ablest officers. Under section three, forty-five officers will be selected from the various grades of the Army at large for the General Staff Corps, in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the President, and doubtless in due proportion to the importance and numerical strength of the arm or branch from which the officers are detailed. That these rules will be so framed as to exclude all but those who, besides having shown an aptitude for handling men in the field or in action, actual or simulated, have also attained an advanced standing at the Service schools and at the War College, once in operation, may be taken for granted. A body of officers evolved by such a process of elimination, and presided over by a chief markedly fitted by talents, deserts, and experience cannot fail to inspire the Army and country with confidence. While it may be depended on to encourage and reward merit, it will certainly expose and set its face against sloth, shams, and frauds in whatever form they may present themselves. It may be added that a portion of the general staff will serve at Washington, and be at the disposal of the chief of staff, while the remainder will be attached to the headquarters of districts, departments, and divisions. The latter will be subject to the orders of commanding generals, but as regards questions of general concern to the Army will keep in touch with the chief of staff."

Gen. William H. Carter, who has been interested in the passage of the bill from its conception, has recently sent a memorandum to the Senate Military Committee, in which he says:

"The duties of the General Staff Corps will be continuous, both in peace and war. In peace, they will be divided into two quite distinct bodies, one serving with troops and keeping accurately in touch with all modern

improvements in active service, and the other engaged in a study of problems involving the national defense and the preparation of our military forces for war. In all of these duties the General Staff officers will act under the direction of the Secretary of War and the various general officers in command of troops."

"The Chief of Staff provided for in this bill will be not alone chief of the General Staff Corps, but will be chief of staff for the whole Army, and in that capacity will act as the adviser of the Secretary of War, and will stand between that official and the Bureau of the War Department in all matters relating to the operations of the Army, leaving to the direct decision of the Secretary of War the duties in connection with appropriations and the numerous civil functions which have only a general connection with the Army."

"The more the history of the Army during the last half century is examined, the more necessary does this reform in Army methods appear. The able intelligent and patriotic efforts of many superior men have been given to the service of the Government in the Army and the War Department during that period, and success has been achieved, but always at cross purposes and at great cost. No intelligent man can study the Army system without becoming convinced that the time has arrived when a change of methods is absolutely necessary. It is believed that the introduction of a Chief of Staff and the General Staff Corps will do more to solve the difficulty and bring together the great work of many independent bureaus than any other scheme which has yet been devised."

H.R. 15449—An act to increase the efficiency of the Army.

Be it enacted, etc., that there is hereby established a General Staff Corps, to be composed of officers detailed from the Army at large, under such rules as may be prescribed by the President.

Sec. 2. That the duties of the General Staff Corps shall be to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations; to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and co-ordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the terms of this act to the supervision of the Chief of Staff; and to perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be from time to time prescribed by the President.

Sec. 3. That the General Staff Corps shall consist of one Chief of Staff and two general officers, all to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier general; four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, and twelve majors, to be detailed from the corresponding grades in the Army at large, under such rules for selection as the President may prescribe; twenty captains, to be detailed from officers of the Army at large of the grades of captain or first lieutenant, who while so serving shall have the rank, pay and allowances of captain mounted. All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps, officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army. Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps, officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commission, and no officer shall be eligible to a further detail in the General Staff Corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in case of emergency in time of war.

Sec. 4. That the Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President, or the Secretary of War, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers and the Signal Corps, and shall perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be assigned to him by the President. Duties now prescribed by statute for the Commanding General of the Army as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shall be performed by the Chief of Staff or other officer designated by the President. Acts and parts of acts authorizing aides-de-camp and military secretaries shall not apply to general officers of the General Staff Corps.

Sec. 5. That the Chief of Artillery shall hereafter serve as an additional member of the General Staff, and shall have the rank, pay and allowances of brigadier general.

H.R. 15465. Mr. Brick—The Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint a commission to consist of three commissioned Army officers of the United States to investigate and report to Congress as to the expediency and practicability of establishing and maintaining public rifle ranges in each Congressional district of the United States under the supervision of a Regular Army officer.

NEW SMALL ARMS FIRING REGULATIONS.

The Board on Revision of the Firing Regulations for Small Arms has now been in session since Nov. 24, and has practically decided upon the main points of change to be recommended for the revised regulations for small arms firing. The members of the board are: Major James Parker, A.G. Dept., A.A.G.; Major John F. Guilfoyle, 12th Cav.; Major William A. Mann, 14th Inf.; Major Frederick W. Sibley, 11th Cav., and Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf.

The original instructions upon which the work of this board is based enjoined upon the board the importance of reviving the old-time interest in target practice. All field officers and the majority of captains can remember the time when, the "season" having arrived, our whole Army became absorbed for months at a time in target practice. In those days the allowance of ammunition was abundant, and the amount of practice indulged in was limited only by the number firing and the duration of the season. Then, later, came the magazine rifle, a reduction in the allowance of ammunition and a corresponding change in the course. The Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection followed and from 1898 to 1901, target practice was practically discontinued. In 1902, the practice was resumed and the unsatisfactory results which followed were considered due, partly to the inexperience of the troops, partly to the meagre allowance of ammunition, and partly to the course itself. Whatever the cause, the results were not entirely satisfying and the interest lukewarm. The board is expected to correct the defects of the present system, and devise a course that shall stimulate interest and secure an army of marksmen comparable with that of the late '80s and early '90s.

The great success in our rifle practice in those days was due principally to the influence of the able work on the subject, by Captain (now Major) Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Dept., U.S.A. The first work of this officer, published in 1885, was so perfectly and thoroughly done that, with some slight revision, it remained the guide and text for the Army until the introduction of the magazine arm necessitated some changes. In the

revision of the present system, the board has returned to many features of practice as taught by Blunt.

The arrangement of the subject matter, in the manual, will be somewhat altered and an endeavor will be made to tabulate the prescribed course of firing for the several small arms so as to facilitate study of the course and reference to any point or requirement included therein.

While the methods followed in the course for estimating distance drills, an important feature of the soldier's education are not materially changed, the course itself will be compulsory for all, and prescribed degrees of proficiency in this, as well as in the course of actual firing, will be required for qualification in the several classes of marksmanship.

For the rifle and carbine there will be three courses—marksman's, sharpshooter's and expert rifleman's. In each, except the expert rifleman's course, there will be "instruction" (preliminary) and "record practice." In the instruction practice, latitude will be given the instructor in the amount of ammunition expended upon each soldier, the idea being that a saving may be made on excellent and experienced shots to be expended on poor and inexperienced ones. This practice will be completed throughout before record practice is begun.

The marksman's course is divided into slow fire practice, rapid fire practice and skirmish practice. In the slow fire practice, a circular bull's eye target will be used, in the rapid fire, a rectangular-figure target, and in the skirmish practice, a group target.

In the sharpshooter's course, long range slow fire at the bull's eye target is employed.

In the expert rifleman's course, slow and rapid fire at the bull's eye target and skirmish fire at the group target are employed. In skirmish the firing is completed on the advance at 200 yards, no retreat being prescribed; the standing figure is eliminated from the group; the position at all ranges is optional with the soldier (prone, sitting, or kneeling). The number of shots fired are two at 600 and 500 yards each; three at 400 and 300 yards each, and ten at 300 and 200 yards together. When the soldier halts at 300 yards he has ten cartridges left, five in magazine and five in belt. The time limit at 300 yards is thirty seconds, and at 200 yards twenty seconds and the soldier may distribute the firing of these ten rounds between the two ranges as he sees fit, loading one or more cartridges from his belt after emptying the magazine if he desire, and thus firing six or more cartridges at either range, and the balance of the ten at the other. Those making the necessary record scores in slow fire, rapid fire and skirmish fire practice, marksman's course, will be advanced to the sharpshooter's course, which consists of instruction practice and record practice at 800 and 1,000 yards.

This course finished, those making the necessary scores in the record practice therein will be advanced to the expert rifleman's course. In this there is no instruction practice, but a short record test of slow, rapid and skirmish fire, the object being to secure a special class of expert shots to whom will be awarded a prize of additional pay, a distinguishing pin and, possibly, a telescopic sight.

The percentages required for qualification in the several classes have not yet been determined and will depend to some extent upon the reports to be received from officers now conducting tests of the prescribed system at several posts.

In the course of pistol practice recommended there will be an extension of both mounted and dismounted practice and an increased number of shots fired. However, as part of this practice will be rapid fire, the time for its completion will probably be decreased.

Reports: The Figure of Merit will be re-adopted.

Competitions: Officers' competitions are abolished and officers will compete in the Department and Army competitions for enlisted men.

Medals: The Army and Department Medals have been changed in size, weight and design; the size being smaller, the weight less, and the design symbolical of the object for which awarded.

Expert Rifleman: The Appropriation Bill provides for extra pay of one dollar per month for soldiers qualifying as expert riflemen.

Contests: The board will recommend the institution of monthly contests in firing at every post practicable, the days to be selected by Department commanders, and the contests to be conducted under rules prescribed by the board.

Supplemental Practice: A course of supplemental practice of one month will be prescribed for the instruction of recruits joining after the regular practice season of three months.

Ammunition: The allowance of ammunition will be considerably increased, and it will be recommended that a special quality of ammunition be manufactured for use in competitions.

Revolver: The board will recommend that the Service revolver be improved in several respects, as in the shape of the butt, the side on which the cylinder is opened for loading, the space between the cylinder and barrel and the pull of the trigger.

Positions, etc.: The back position is prohibited, and the use of the gun sling is permitted, at all ranges. Sighting shots are required in record practice at certain ranges.

Targets: The circular bull's eye target is adopted for the appropriate class of firing and the dimensions of the targets are the same as laid down in Laidley's Course of Instruction in Rifle Firing in 1879, except in the case of the midrange target wherein the bull's eye is reduced to twenty inches in diameter, the center ring to thirty-seven inches and the inner ring fifty-three inches. In the group target the standing figure is eliminated.

Badges: The marksman's button will be re-adopted, and the expert rifleman will be awarded a bar marked "Expert Rifleman," from which will be suspended the bar and cross of the sharpshooter.

In addition to the above changes the board will introduce certain others not yet definitely settled upon and will recommend the adoption of a special course for the use of the National Guard or Volunteers, or in other cases wherein time and ammunition may be limited. In this connection, as well as in connection with the general subject of small arms practice, the board has consulted freely with representative officers of the National Guard with the view of adapting the course for the Regular Army to the conditions of the Guard so far as compatible with the interests of the Service.

The board has been directed also to include within its revised edition of small arms firing regulations certain matters heretofore treated of in "Infantry Fire: Its Use in Battle."

Besides the work of revision referred to the board, it is learned that the general subject of extension and improvement of State and Rifle Association target range has been placed in its hands for examination and report, and the board is now in communication with all States and Territories on this subject. It is hoped that this work will not delay the issue of the revised small arms regulations, but if it should the practice for the coming season will not be materially interfered with, as the board will soon recommend the issue of a general order containing the revised course in a condensed working form.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate on Jan. 12 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$40 and \$2 additional for minor child to the widow of Col. Charles Keller, 23d U.S. Inf.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Augustus R. Egbert, 2d U.S. Inf.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. James M. Roper, 8th U.S. Inf.; \$50 to the widow of Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, U.S.V. (colonel, U.S.A., retired); \$30 to the widow of Capt. Samuel H. Pook U.S.N.; \$40 to the widow of Comdr. Charles H. Cushman, U.S.N.; and \$25 with \$2 for minor child to the widow of 1st Lieut. Carl Koops, 10th U.S. Inf.

The Senate has passed S. 5724, to pay James E. Tol-free, paymaster, U.S.N., \$4,000, in full for losses of both Government and personal property incurred by him by means of the destruction by fire of the Windsor House, at Yokohama, Japan, on the morning of Feb. 8, 1886. Also S. 5725, to pay to Charles Blake, pay clerk, U.S.N., \$700 in full of all losses of personal property in the same fire.

The Senate has passed S. 4832, to relieve Col. H. B. Freeman, 24th U.S. Inf., from the obligation to refund \$1,761.60, paid to him under a decision of the Acting Secretary of War as commutation of quarters while on duty as acting Indian agent, Osage Agency, Pawhuska, Okla., from Dec. 10, 1896, which decision was overruled by the Comptroller of the Treasury, notwithstanding that the monthly claims which were based upon it had been approved by the auditing officers and paid, month by month, for upward of three years.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported with amendments S. 5437, to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army. It has reported without amendments H.R. 15066, to incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

The Senate Committee on the Philippines has reported favorably Senator Lodge's proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill, to appropriate \$2,500,000 to enable the government of the Philippine Islands to advance money for the purchase of draft animals to be used in restocking the farms of the islands.

The Senate on Jan. 8 again considered but allowed to lie over without final action the bill to retire Naval Constr. Richmond P. Hobson, U.S.N. (S. 3983). Mr. Cockrell opposed the bill, saying that Congress should not be made a court of appeals to hear the application of every officer who may be brought before a board and who may be refused retirement because the surgeons of the Army or the Navy say he is fit for duty. "I have no disposition to keep Commander Hobson in the Navy if he is not fit for duty," Mr. Cockrell said, "but it is a question as to how he shall be retired." Mr. Morgan supported the bill, quoting the recommendation in favor of some action for the relief of Captain Hobson made by President Roosevelt. "Since the examination by a board Captain Hobson's condition has changed," Mr. Morgan said, and "he now knows perfectly well that he is irremediably condemned to blindness. We are keeping him on service in the Bureau of Construction which he cannot perform. It requires the nicest possible eyesight. The Department will not transfer him to the line. They would have to promote him over the heads of various officers to do so. Here he stands without duties except to get furloughs from time to time. It is all he can do. It is due to this very exceptional case—for there is not one like it in the United States, and there has never been one like it—that we should pass the bill. I have known this man from his childhood. He is as conscientious in this application as a man possibly can be. He has suffered from this difficulty or trouble with his eyes from various causes, commencing no doubt with his work in Cuba, but more particularly by the work to which he was assigned in the Philippines and the coast of China. He is a very conscientious man and does not want the Government of the United States to support him merely because he has been gallant and renowned in his military action."

The Secretary of War has submitted to Congress an estimate of \$128,400 appropriation required for replacing burnt buildings at Fort Brady, Mich. Mr. Alger has submitted to the Senate an amendment making the necessary appropriation, to be added to the General Deficiency bill.

Mr. Hoar has submitted to the Senate a resolution requesting the President to furnish information as to what government now exists in the Island of Guam, by what executive department that government is now administered, and especially by what authority and upon what charge Mabini is there detained and imprisoned.

Mr. Foster, of Vermont, has submitted to the House a memorial of the legislature of the State of Vermont, asking for recognition of the service of Gen. William F. Smith.

Mr. Quarles has submitted to the Senate an amendment providing for the appointment of surgeons and assistant surgeons for the Revenue Cutter Service, intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. Mr. Jones has submitted an amendment relating to the compilation of a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies, intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. Mr. Frye has submitted an intended amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, to appropriate \$150,000 for improving the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, Island of Guam.

The House has passed a bill granting a pension of \$30 per month to the widow of Capt. Alvah H. Bereman, 18th U.S. Inf.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported without amendment S. 5329, to appoint Lieut. Comdr. William P. Randall, U.S.N., retired, a commander on the retired list. Also S. 6034, raising the rank of Chief Engr. David Smith on the retired list of the Navy. Also S. 6104, to restore the name of John Walter Ross to the active list of the Navy.

The House has received from the Chief of the Division of the Revenue Cutter Service, Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, R.C.S., an estimate of \$70,000 appropriation urgently needed for a new revenue vessel to take the place of the present revenue cutter Chase, which has become practically unseaworthy; it is recommended that provision for the construction of a sailing vessel with auxiliary steam power, in the sum of \$70,000, be included in the sundry civil bill. The Chase is a wooden vessel, constructed originally in 1878, and is therefore twenty-four years old.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 150, Mr. Hoar—Tendering the thanks of Congress to the members of Company C, 9th U.S. Infantry, for the courage and devotion displayed by them at the time of the massacre at Balangiga, in the Island of Samar, Sept. 28, 1901. That, as a further mark of recognition thereof, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to bestow a suitable bronze medal of

honor, to be approved by him, upon each of said persons or their legal representatives. Appropriates — dollars to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of the act.

S.R. 151, Mr. Foraker—Tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Adna R. Chaffee and the officers and under his command in China for the heroic service rendered by them in the recent military operations there.

S. 6716, Mr. McComas—Following is the substance of the bill to place tablets upon certain historic sites at the Naval Academy: Appoints Secretary of the Navy Moody, Capt. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., and Wm. L. Marcy, of Annapolis, a commission to ascertain the sites and have erected suitable tablets upon the following historic places within the grounds of the academy: 1—Site of the camp of General Lafayette, 1781. 2—Site of the home of Daniel Dulany, jr., the "Father of American Industries," 1768, a distinguished lawyer of the American colonies. 3—Site of the burning of the brig Peggy Stewart and her consignment of tea by the citizens of Anne Arundel County, Md., Oct. 19, 1774, because the owner had paid the British tax on the tea. 4—Residence of Thomas Johnson, the Member of Congress who nominated General Washington, June 15, 1775, to be the commander in chief of the Continental Army. 5—Site of the quarters of the Annapolis colony of Acadians, exiled from Nova Scotia in 1758. 6—Site of the residence of Samuel Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence. 7—Site of fortifications erected during the Revolutionary War to defend Annapolis. 8—Site of the home of Amelia Pinkney, an American poetess. Sec. 2 appropriates \$500 to pay the expenses of erecting the aforesaid tablets.

S. 6889, Mr. Burton—To provide for the organization of the militia of the Indian Territory, under the command of the President, with a brigadier general in immediate command, an officer of the Army to be assigned by the President as adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Field and other staff officers are to be appointed by the President. The organization is to be twenty-eight companies (seven battalions) of infantry, one battery, a signal corps, ambulance corps, engineer corps, a band, and a corps of field musicians. All officers are to be commissioned by the President, regimental and battalion staff officers to be recommended by the commanders of the organization to which they belong, and these commanders to have the power to appoint the non-com. staff.

S. 6896, Mr. Pettus, and H.R. 16666, Mr. Clayton—To authorize the promotion of Major William Crawford Gorgas, surgeon, U.S.A., to the grade of assistant surgeon general, U.S.A., with the rank of colonel, the number in that grade of the Medical Department to be temporarily increased for that purpose during the time that he may hold office.

S. 6934, Mr. Hale—To pay claimants for damages to private property by reason of mortar practice at Fort Preble, Me., during the fall of 1901, as reported by a board of Army officers, in all \$3,460.

S. 6947, Mr. Quarles—To establish a permanent military campground in the vicinity of Camp Douglas, Juneau County, Wis.

H.R. 16503, Mr. Connell—Same as S. 6786, published last week: To recognize and promote the efficiency of Army chaplains.

H.R. 16569, Mr. Gardner—To extend the provisions of chapter 21 of the laws of the United States, approved May 22, 1896, to camps of Spanish War veterans, amending it to read as follows: "Section 1. That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are each hereby authorized, in their discretion, to loan or give to soldiers' monument associations, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, organized camps of Spanish War veterans, and municipal corporations condemned ordinance, guns, and cannon balls which may not be needed in the Service of either of said Departments. Such loan or gift shall be made subject to rules and regulations covering the same in each Department, and the Government, shall be at no expense in connection with any such loan or gift."

H.R. 16667, Mr. Burton—To extend the coinage system of the United States to the Philippine Islands.

H.R. 16683, Mr. Gill—Authorizing the President to place William Welsh on the retired list with the rank of colonel.

H.R. 16700, Mr. Schirm—Authorizing the President to nominate and appoint Daniel Clarke, of Maryland, a captain in the U.S. Army.

H.R. 16723, Mr. Jenkins—To prohibit the wearing or use of official badges or decorations of the Union Veteran Legion, duly organized in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States.

H.R. 16746, Mr. Neville—To place John Tempany, veterinarian, 9th U.S. Cav., on the retired list of the Army.

MILITIA BILL PASSES SENATE.

The Militia bill, as passed by the Senate this week, omits all of Section 24 establishing a National Reserve, thus organizing the militia into two instead of into three classes. Section 2 is amended by the addition of the following at the end of the section: "Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to require or compel any member of any religious organization whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed of said religious organization, to serve in the militia or any other armed or volunteer force under the jurisdiction and authority of the United States."

Section 7 is amended to read as follows: "Sec. 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed and shall be found fit for military service shall be mustered or accepted into the United States service by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States: Provided, however, that any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein prescribed shall be subject to trial by court-martial, and shall be punished as such court-martial may direct."

Section 23 is amended by the words "other than the Military Academy at West Point," so as to exclude the Academy from the schools or colleges which, on the authorization of the President, may be attended by persons on the list of those found qualified to hold commissions in the volunteer force.

This bill passed the House of Representatives June 30, 1902, and it will be returned to the House for the acceptance of the amendments of the Senate. If these are rejected the bill will go to conference.

Senator Bacon and those of his colleagues who have opposed the Militia Bill because of Section 24 providing for a National Volunteer Reserve consisting of 100,000 men, whose terms of enlistment in the Regular Army have expired, carried their point. Mr. Bacon's objection to that section was that it was Army legislation and had no proper place in an act relating to the militia. The agreement to omit Section 24 was reached at a conference among Secretary Root and the supporters of the bill on Jan. 13.

The Army transport Hancock, en route to New York, sailed from Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 12.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Orin G. Murfin, U.S.N., and Miss Anna Williams, were married at Jackson, Ohio, on Jan. 1, in the Presbyterian church, which was most artistically decorated with ropes of Christmas greens, holly, palms and ferns, producing an effect striking and unique. The ceremony was preceded by a most delightful musical recital of organ and violin. The ushers were Mr. Lloyd Williams and Mr. Clay Murfin, jr., and the maid of honor Miss Winifred Williams, a sister of the bride. The bride entered on the arm of her father and was met at the altar by the groom. He was attended by his brother, Dr. Gordon Murfin. The beautiful ring service was read in a most impressive manner by Rev. D. H. Jones, pastor of the Presbyterian church. A very informal but delightful wedding supper was served at the home of the bride, who is known as one of Jackson's most popular young women. The bride's roses and green ferns made the bridal table most attractive. The bride and groom were accompanied on their wedding trip as far as Wellston in a special trolley car by a most enthusiastic party of young people, who were well supplied with rice and white ribbon. From Wellston, Mr. and Mrs. Murfin drove to Hamden where they took the B. & O. for a short trip through the east. Lieutenant Murfin is on duty on the training ship Minneapolis.

Asst. Paymaster David M. Addison, U.S.N., and Miss Venette S. Heitzell, were married at Clear Springs, Md., Jan. 6.

Lieut. Patrick A. Connolly, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Louisa G. Gresley-Jackson, daughter of Comdr. George Gresley-Jackson, Royal Navy, were married in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27, 1902.

The marriage of Miss Angelica Schuyler Crosby, daughter of Col. John Schuyler Crosby, formerly an officer of the Regular Army and an A.D.C. to Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, to Mr. John B. Henderson, jr., is announced to take place Feb. 12, at the Crosby country home in Charleston, W.Va.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Chard Goodman, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Edith Anne, to Mr. William Bradley Walker on Tuesday evening, Jan. 27, at eight o'clock, at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Walker will be at home after June 1, at Hong Kong, China. Major and Mrs. Goodman are at present stopping at the Hyde Park Hotel, Chicago, Ill., and after Jan. 27 will return to Chattanooga, Tenn.

Major Charles W. Mason, 4th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marion T. Hayward were married at Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 15 at the home of Mrs. Richard B. Hayward. Col. Carl A. Woodruff, U.S.A., commanding Fort Slocum, New York harbor, was best man. The bride was most becomingly dressed, the lace on her gown being that which once adorned the court dress of her grandmother, Mrs. Meade, of New York, while her veil was the one worn by her mother at the latter's wedding. The bride is a member of one of the most notable North Carolina families. Major and Mrs. Mason left in the evening for Fort Brown, going there by way of Mexico, and will leave the fort for San Francisco on May 1, to sail for the Philippines in June.

Capt. Frederick W. Sladen, 14th U.S. Inf., on duty at West Point, N.Y., as Assistant Instructor of Tactics, is engaged to be married to Miss Elizabeth Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Lefferts, of New York City.

The wedding of Miss Bess Wilkins, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph S. Wilkins, U.S.A., to Mr. Walter Curtis Fullington, took place at the residence of the bride's parents on Jan. 7, 1903, at Marysville, Ohio, in the presence of the immediate relatives. After a reception the bride and groom left over the Pennsylvania Railroad for New York. They will be at home after Feb. 1 at the Oakland Hotel.

We referred briefly last week to the wedding at Wall-dene, near Buck Lodge, Md., on Dec. 27 last of Miss Ethel Wall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Wall, to Lieut. Stanley Dunbar Embick, Art. Corps, U.S.A. Miss Lenore Embick, sister of the groom, and Miss Helen Nourse of Darnestown, Md., led the way, and with loops of wide white ribbon, formed and aisle for the bridal party through library and hall to the drawing room, where the ceremony took place. Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, Art. Corps, was best man. The ushers were Mr. J. Bayard Embick, brother of the groom, Messrs. Guy and Lawrence Wall, brothers of the bride, and Mr. J. P. Taylor of Henderson, N.C. Preceding the bride was the maid of honor, Miss Harriet S. Deems, of Fort Worden, Wash. She wore a charming gown of pink chiffon, and carried La France roses. The bride, entering with her father, wore an exquisite creation of imported lace over chiffon and taffeta. She carried an ivory bound prayer book with a single bride rose between its leaves. After the ceremony Lieutenant and Mrs. Embick received the congratulations of their friends at a delightful reception. They then left for Fort Monroe, where Lieutenant Embick is now stationed.

Lieut. Samuel D. McAlister, U.S.A., and Miss Evelyn Carter Krumbhaar were married in Trinity Church, New Orleans, La., on Dec. 29 last. The church was handsomely decorated in a forest of holly, palms and evergreens. Stationed at the entrance were four Artillerymen in full uniform, members of Lieutenant McAlister's company, who received the cards of the guests. The ushers, Dr. E. D. Fenner, Messrs. Wilfred Miltenberger, Morgan Whitney, Antoine Lanoux and Edwin W. Rodd, entered first. They were followed by the bridesmaids, Misses Mary Barr, Linda Miles, Sudie Helwege, Lottie Mitchell, Celeste Brittin, Carrie Wood, of Louisville, Ky.; Champ Robinson, of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Lillie Mehle. Next followed the groomsmen, Messrs. John B. Waterman, Felix Puig, Hewes T. Gurley, William T. Maginnis, J. G. Pepper, Lieut. G. E. Manning, U.S.A., Captain Morgan, U.S.A., and Lieut. M. B. Wilhoit, U.S.A. The maid of honor, Miss Lucia Miltenberger, followed next, immediately preceding the bride, who was accompanied to the altar by her brother, Mr. Alfred Penn Krumbhaar. The bridegroom, with his best man, Capt. W. D. Newbill, U.S.A., awaited the coming of his bride by the side of the officiating priest, Rev. Beverley Warner, who performed the ceremony according to the impressive rites of the Episcopal Church. The bridesmaids were beautifully gowned in white crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace spangled in gold paillettes. The corsages were made with low neck and short sleeves. Gold girdles and gold belt pins, in the shape of army buckles, set with pearls, the gifts of the bride, completed the handsome toilettes, and short, upright white wings were worn in the coiffure. The bride wore a magnificent robe of rich point d'Alencon lace over white satin, with a long train. After the church ceremony a reception followed, at the residence of the bride's mother,

Mrs. William Butler Krumbhaar. The bridal couple, who were the recipients of many handsome and costly gifts, left for a short stay at Waveland, Miss., before going to their home at the Jackson Barracks, where the bridegroom is stationed.

At the marriage of Miss Mary Ellen McGrew to Lieut. Fred Bury, U.S.A., on Dec. 24 last at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. McGrew, Marion, Ind., which was briefly noted last week, Christmas decorations were used, which gave the lighted home a warm and cheerful effect. Miss McGrew, unattended, descended the stairway to the parlor, where she met Mr. Bury and the officiating minister, the Rev. Madison Swadener, D.D., pastor of the First Methodist Church. The ring ceremony was used. The bride wore a handsome gown of dainty white just cloth, a gift of the bridegroom. After congratulations the newly married couple led the way to the dining-room, where luncheon was served. After luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Bury left for their wedding tour, which will include several places of interest in the East. They are now at home at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Mrs. Bury is the only child of Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, and was known as one of Marion's most estimable young women. She is a graduate of Oberlin College of Music, and is a prominent worker in the First Methodist Church, having a wide circle of friends in the city. Lieutenant Bury entered the Volunteer Service in the spring of 1898, and later was commissioned in the 38th Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment in the Philippines. In September, 1901, he was commissioned in the 1st U.S. Infantry, and served with his regiment in the Philippines until October, 1902. Since that time he has been on duty at the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Martha Rankin Egerton, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Egerton and the late Samuel E. Egerton, of Baltimore, Md., to Midshipman Ernest J. King, U.S.N. Mr. King is now on the U.S.S. Illinois, of the European Squadron, and is a native of Lorain, Ohio. Miss Egerton is the youngest of two sisters who were very popular at both academies. Miss Florence B. Egerton is now the wife of Lieut. Walter D. Smith, of the 11th U.S. Cavalry, now in the Philippines.

RECENT DEATHS.

Writing from Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y., a correspondent says: "A great sorrow has recently befallen the home of Capt. John M. and Mrs. Susan Lochridge Sigworth, of the 9th Infantry, stationed at this post, in the death of their little daughter Ethelwynn, which occurred Sunday afternoon, Jan. 4, at 4:40. Little Ethelwynn was born at Fort Sill, Okla., Jan. 6, 1896, and was the elder of two girls. Her sickness was brief she having been attacked with acute gastritis on New Year's day. She had been an invalid, however, from birth and her little body was not strong enough to resist disease. But she was exceedingly bright of mind, and her pleasant face and laughing eyes won for her a place in the heart of every one that knew her. The sorrowing parents have the heartfelt sympathy of all their friends. The funeral was held on Tuesday morning, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock, conducted jointly by the Rev. Mr. Raynor of the Episcopal church, and Chaplain Ernest P. Newsom, of the 9th Infantry. There were a profusion of beautiful flowers sent in and a large number of friends in attendance."

Miss Stella K. Bennett, eldest daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett, U.S.N., died at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 6, in her 17th year.

Gen. Samuel Thomas, who died suddenly at his home in New York city a few days ago of heart disease, attained prominence as a financier, manufacturer and soldier, and was born at South Point, Lawrence Co., Ohio, April 27, 1840. In July, 1861, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 27th Ohio Volunteer Regiment, and was rapidly promoted for gallant and meritorious service, until he was brevetted brigadier general. He participated in all of the famous battles in which Grant and Sherman commanded, and took prominent part in the organization of several negro regiments under authority from the War Department. In Sherman's march to the sea he was with the reserve forces, guarding the rear, and saw more real fighting than those with the advance guard. After the war General Thomas became Assistant Commissioner of the United States, after which he was assigned to a position as adjutant general on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard. In January, 1867, he was mustered out of the Service.

John W. Cray, father of the wife of Gen. Amos S. Kimball, U.S.A., died in his 94th year, at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 30 last.

Mr. James Wallace, who died at Cambridge, Md., Jan. 7, was a brother-in-law of Lieut. S. L. Graham, U.S.N. retired.

Capt. Willard E. Gleason, R.Q.M., 6th U.S. Inf., died at Fort Leavenworth on Jan. 10 from pneumonia. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy from Ohio, June 16, 1888, and was graduated as a second lieutenant and assigned to the 6th Infantry June 11, 1892. He was promoted to captain in February, 1901.

Peter P. Burtis, who died at Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 7, was a son of the late Rev. Arthur Burtis, D.D., a well-known Presbyterian clergyman of that city. In 1880 Peter Phillips Burtis married Miss Kate Tillinghast, a daughter of the late James Tillinghast. She and two children, Morse T. Burtis and Katharine T. Burtis, survive him. He also leaves two brothers, Morse Burtis, of Englewood, N.J., and Pay Director Arthur Burtis, U.S.N., retired, of New York; and two sisters, Mary E. Burtis and Grace Phillips Burtis of Buffalo.

Col. Edwin Franklin Brown, Inspector General of National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, died of heart disease on Jan. 1 in New York city. He was born near the village of Medina, in Western New York, in 1823. His father was Jeremiah Brown, a captain in the War of 1812. At the beginning of the Civil War he volunteered for service and he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 28th New York Infantry, which served with the Army of the Potomac until 1863. At Cedar Mountain in 1862 he lost an arm. When the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, was opened, he was appointed acting governor, later he was governor of the central branch, and when the number of such homes became large, in 1880, he was made inspector general. Colonel Brown had passed through all the steps in Masonry. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. The funeral was at Medina, Orleans County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 13. Service was also held in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York city Jan. 12.

We referred briefly last week to Gen. A. L. Pearson, a brave soldier of the Civil War, and one of the best

known practitioners at the Allegheny County bar, who, after a brief illness with pneumonia, passed away at his home, "Hanwood," Shield Station, Pa. A correspondent sends us the following facts as to the record of the deceased: His death will be felt keenly, especially in military circles, where General Pearson ranks high. He entered the Service from his native city, Pittsburgh, in 1862, as a captain in the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and, passing through the different grades to the colonelcy of his regiment, was brevetted brigadier general for gallantry at Peeble's Farm, and major general for similar act at the battle of Lewis' Farm in March, 1865. General Bartlett said in writing, after the battle: "General Pearson's charge at Lewis' Farm was one of the most gallant of the war and saved the Army of the Potomac one more battle for the Jerusalem plank road." General Pearson also wore the Medal of Honor for "most distinguished gallantry in action." He participated in all the battles fought by the 5th Army Corps, from Antietam to the surrender, some twenty-eight in all, and at Appomattox was in command of the attacking line. He was mustered out as brigade commander of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, and declining an appointment as colonel in the Regular Army, entered upon the practice of law. He was one of the first members of the G. A. R., having gone to Chicago to be mustered, and was one of the founders of the Union Veteran Legion. For the past sixteen years he has been a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and was serving as 1st vice-president of the board at the time of his death. General Pearson leaves a wife, three children and four grand-children. Another correspondent says that General Pearson was major general commanding Pennsylvania Militia during the railroad strike of 1877. On this occasion, it will be remembered, his men with the exception of one Philadelphia command refused to obey orders and deserted in face of the enemy, forcing General Pearson into the Pennsylvania R.R. round house for shelter. The round house was set on fire by the strikers, and its occupant was supposed to have been burned alive. In the course of a few weeks, General Pearson appeared, having escaped through a sewer, and for the intervening time was sheltered in the home of a politician of now national fame. Capt. Geo. H. Sands, 8th U.S. Cav., now on duty at West Point, is a son-in-law of General Pearson.

Mr. Clarence O'Kelton, a step-son of the late 1st Asst. Engineer Luther R. Harvey, U.S.N., died in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26 last.

Hon. J. B. Batchelor, father of the late Capt. J. B. Batchelor, jr., died at Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 11 in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

John W. Barriger, who died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1902, aged 28 years, was an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, bridge engineer and assistant to the chief engineer of the St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railway Company, and a son of Brevet Brigadier Gen. John W. Barriger, U.S.A., and brother of 2d Lieut. William S. Barriger, 15th Cav., U.S.A.

PERSONALS.

Major H. H. Benham, U.S.A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York city, Jan. 15.

Capt. R. C. Langdon, 8th U.S. Inf., on leave, is visiting at 75 Second Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Capt. Geo. M. Wells, asst. surgeon, U.S.A., on leave, is visiting at his old home in Paoli, Indiana.

A daughter, Frederica, was born to the wife of Dr. F. S. Dewey, at Oklahoma City, O.T., Jan. 12.

Major and Mrs. Carroll Mercer have taken an apartment in New York, where they will pass this winter.

Capt. C. H. Hilton, Jr., A.C., changes station from Fort Preble, Me., to Cabana Barracks, Havana, Cuba.

Gen. R. F. Bernard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bernard have taken a house, 1711 18th street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Lieut. Col. John A. Wilcox, U.S.A., is spending the winter abroad with address care Monroe & Co., 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

Capt. David Price, Art. Corps, joined at Fort Cassell, N.C., this week and is now busily engaged getting the 38th Co., C.A., ready for the Philippines.

Mrs. Baxter, the niece of Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., will be at home to her friends at 1216 14th street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, Feb. 4 and 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Farwell are now keeping house in Chicago. Mrs. Farwell was Miss Mildred Williams, daughter of the late Gen. Robert Williams, U.S.A.

Lieut. Robert Sterling Clark, U.S.A., and Lieutenant Gibbons were among the guests at a dinner given by Senator and Mrs. Foraker, to their daughter, on Jan. 12.

Lieut. E. H. Yule, Art. Corps, will leave Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Jan. 20 in command of the 9th Field Battery for Manila, P.I., the captain at present, being in the Philippines.

What with his public duties as commander of the large Department of the East and the many private functions at which he is a much-desired guest, Major General Chaffee has a very busy time of it nowadays.

The friends of Mrs. Dewey, wife of the Admiral of the Navy, are glad she is so well this winter and able to receive her friends on Monday afternoons, when her parlors were filled with Washington's smart set.

Miss Susan Dayton Biddle, sister of Col. John Biddle, U.S.A., has issued invitations for a musicale on Friday evening, Jan. 23, at 1517 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C., to meet Miss Henderson and Miss McKibben.

Mrs. James G. Blaine has returned to New York after visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hichborn, at their home, 1709 N street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Mrs. Blaine was one of the handsomest young matrons at the bachelor's German.

Miss Nash, of Frederick, Md., has been visiting Miss Roberta Potts, daughter of Chief Eng. Robert Potts, U.S.N., and Mrs. Potts, at their home, 1748 M street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Miss Potts entertained at a beautiful luncheon in honor of Miss Nash.

General Varnum, of New York, who was chairman of the dinner given last year by the Society of the Cincinnati to the French Mission which came to the United States in connection with the Rochambeau ceremonies, has had the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor conferred upon him.

First Lieut. Stephen Elliott, of the Marine Corps, has been retired with three-fourths the pay of a second lieutenant. This officer held the rank of a first lieutenant subject to examination, and when he appeared recently before an examining board he was found "Physically disqualified not incident to the Service." He has, therefore, as allowed by law in certain cases, been retired with the rank of second lieutenant and with three-fourths the pay of that grade.

Lieut. E. L. Cox, 9th U.S. Cav., is at Durant, Indian Territory, which will be his address for several months.

Major J. McE. Hyde, U.S.A., who has been on leave at Oakland, Cal., has resumed his duties at Portland, Ore.

Veterinarian W. V. Lusk, 2d U.S. Cavalry, is visiting his mother at Ashtabula, Ohio, where his brother recently died.

Lieut. Col. H. G. Foster, Royal Engineers, has been appointed Military Attaché of the British Embassy in Washington.

Capt. E. V. Bookmiller, 9th U.S. Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, N.Y., is visiting relatives in New Haven, Conn.

Col. C. Bentzoni, U.S.A., is enjoying the balmy climate of Los Angeles, Cal., where he is residing at 2923 South Flowers street.

Col. J. A. Buchanan, Porto Rican Regiment, who has been on a visit to the United States, has left for San Juan, Porto Rico.

Capt. M. M. McNamee, 14th U.S. Cav., on leave, will be in Washington, D.C., for several months, his address being The Marion, 20th and H streets.

Capt. P. L. Miles, 14th Inf., relinquished duty at Fort Porter, N.Y., Jan. 11, preparatory to reporting at the Military Academy, West Point, for duty.

Col. S. E. Tillman, U.S.A., sailed from New York city Jan. 8 for a short visit abroad, his address being care Morgan, Harjes and Company, Paris, France.

Col. A. G. Hennisee, 5th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Hennisee, will spend the winter at their home, 408 Clement street, between 5th and 6th avenues, San Francisco.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Carroll Power, Art. Corps, to Miss Marie Beatrice Reid, of New York, grand-daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, U.S.N.

Gen. Salvador Vergara, of the Chilean army, a veteran of the revolution of 1891, has been appointed chief of the general staff to replace Gen. Emilio Korner, who has gone to Europe with a military committee.

Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of the East, was the guest of honor at the annual reunion and banquet of the Signal Corps Association of the Spanish-American War, held in New York on the evening of Jan. 10.

Mrs. A. S. Crowninshield, wife of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, whose squadron, drawn from the European station, attended the maneuvers, was a passenger on the Coamo, which arrived at New York city Jan. 12, from San Juan, Porto Rico.

The infant son of Capt. and Mrs. John H. Wholley, 2d Inf., was christened by Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Christmas week. The godparents were Archbishop Riordan and Mrs. Eleanor Martin of San Francisco.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., upon his own request, has been assigned to duty in the Philippines, and will sail for Manila in April, and it is expected that he will be assigned to command in Mindanao. General Wood will become a major general in August, and it is likely that he will soon thereafter be assigned to command the division of the Philippines.

Mrs. Roosevelt had another brilliant afternoon reception at the White House on Monday afternoon, Jan. 5, where the Army and Navy families were largely represented. Tea was served in the state dining room where Miss Roosevelt and Miss Hague did the honors. Mrs. Roosevelt has the happy faculty of making her friends feel perfectly at home when they attend her entertainments.

Herbert G. Gates, who served on the U.S.S. Castine in the engagement at Mariel, Cuba, July 4 and 5, 1898, was put on the list of claimants for bounty money as an ensign, though he was at the time entitled to his promotion to lieutenant. He sued for the difference between the amount allowed him and what he was entitled to on his increased rank. The Court of Claims holds that his claim is a just one, but that he has no remedy, because he acquiesced in the distribution of the fund without protest, and the only fund available for the payment of twenty claims having been distributed, the United States cannot be required to pay any amount in excess of it. The Court says: "It would be difficult to find a more equitable case if it stopped in pais. Plaintiff has lost his remedy and his petition is accordingly dismissed."

Col. W. J. Fife, U.S.V., who served with the 1st Washington Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, has located at Hollywood, where he is now engaged in business. Colonel Fife went out with the first troops sailing in transports from Tacoma to San Francisco for service in the Spanish-American War. He served in the Philippines in Gen. Charles King's brigade, of MacArthur's division, 8th Army Corps. He was in action at Pao, Santa Ana and Pasig, in the Filipino insurrection. At the battle of Santa Ana he led the left wing, and was at the head of his regiment in the fights at Laguna de Bay, Cayauti, Tay-Tay and Morong. Colonel Fife is now one of the officers of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association, and has been appointed chief of Artillery. Visiting Colonel Fife is his father, W. H. Fife, of Tacoma, who is a leading citizen of that city, where he established the first merchandise store, laid the first water mains and served twelve years as its first postmaster. He built the Hotel Fife at Tacoma at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars, erected its Lyceum Theater, and was influential in securing the Puget Sound dry dock. He is credited with opening the first coal mines in Washington, and has carried on extensive operations in Alaska.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., responded to the toast to "The Navy" at the annual banquet of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Order of Foreign Wars, in Philadelphia, on the evening of Jan. 13, and in the course of the address strongly emphasized the need of additional officers and men for the Service. After alluding to the important part which accuracy of gun fire has had in the victories of the United States Navy, Major Waller said: "The education of the modern sailor must be deeper, broader and higher in every respect than it was in Decatur's day, but the work and responsibility of the gun pointer are the same. The Navy of the United States appeals to the nation to give it men and officers enough to properly man the splendid fighting machines the Government provides. From the earliest days our Navy has always been undermanned and more so now than ever." Among the guests at the banquet were Rear Admirals John C. Watson, Charles E. Clark, Cipriano Andrade, William G. Buehler and Chief Engineer Jackson M. Emell, Pay Insp. Reah Fraser and Asst. Eng. Julius A. Kaiser, all of the Navy; Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, Charles C. Hood, Col. Henry Lippincott, all of the Army, and Major Thomas C. Prince and Capt. R. F. Wynne, both of the Marine Corps.

Major Chas. Willcox, surgeon, U.S.A., recently from the Philippines, joined Jan. 9 at Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty.

A daughter, Helen May, was born to the wife of Gunner Jas. T. McDermott, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 10.

Major E. B. Robertson, 9th Inf., rejoined at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Jan. 13, from a short visit to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieut. John R. Slatery, C.E., is a recent arrival at Washington Barracks, D.C., to join the Engineer School of Application.

Capt. Harrie Webster, U.S.N., received his promotion from commander on Jan. 10. He has now entered upon his new duties at Bath, Me.

Lieut. R. O. Mason, Art. Corps, of Fort Howard, Md., has gone to Washington Barracks, D.C., for a course of treatment at the General Hospital there.

Lieut. I. W. Molony, 4th Inf., lately at Governors Island, arrived this week at Fort Porter, N.Y., to accompany the regiment to the Philippines.

Major General von Vegesack, of the Swedish army, died at Stockholm, Jan. 12. He fought on the Federal side in the War of the Rebellion in the United States.

The friends of Mrs. Guy V. Henry will be glad to learn that her son, W. Seton Henry, who has been ill in the Minturn Hospital, with scarlet fever, for several weeks, is convalescing.

The De Forrest wireless telegraphy apparatus has been added to those being tested by the Navy Department. The De Forrest system has been installed in the stations at the Washington Navy Yard and Annapolis.

First Lieutenant von Lengerke, of the German cruiser *Vineña*, committed suicide on board the passenger steamer *Hispania* before her arrival at Bremerhaven, by shooting himself in his cabin on board the steamer while nearing land. He was returning home after having been seriously ill while in the tropics.

Comdr. L. Wentworth Chetwynd, of the British navy, arrived in New York, Jan. 12. He came to marry Miss Augusta F. B. Robinson, Moncre Robinson's sister, who lives with her brother at 15 East 76th street, Manhattan. They will be married on Saturday, Jan. 17, at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal church.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was on Jan. 10 placed on the retired list on account of the age limit. Special authority granted by Congress has been invoked, however, to enable Admiral Melville to continue his valuable services at the head of the Bureau until his commission expires, Aug. 9, 1903. Admiral Melville was appointed to the Navy from New York in July, 1891.

Chief Engr. M. T. Chevers, U.S.R.C.S., retired, who was retired on April 12, 1902, and then assigned to special duty on the U.S.R.C. Calumet until Sept. 11, 1902, entered the Volunteer Navy in 1861, serving until 1865, when he entered the Revenue Cutter Service. During the period from 1861 to 1902 he was not away from duty a day on sick leave, and only had eighteen months' leave of absence. All the rest of the time he rendered sea duty service, thus making an unusual and extraordinary record. He is now 71 years of age, hale and hearty, and objects to the inactivity of his life in retirement at his home in Port Chester, N.Y.

Capt. Franklin P. Hanford, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list on Jan. 12, with rank of rear admiral from Jan. 3, is a native of New York, and entered the Naval Academy Nov. 29, 1862, as a midshipman, and was graduated in June, 1866, his first cruise being in the *Sago* in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico. Captain Hanford owed his appointment to the Naval Academy to the Hon. Alfred Ely, M.C., of Monroe County, N.Y., who at the time had only recently returned from Richmond, Va., where he had been imprisoned by the Confederates since his capture at the first battle of Bull Run. Captain Hanford has seen varied service, and while in command of the *Alert* from June, 1895, until August, 1897, he visited all the countries on the west coast of America from Callao, Peru, to Sitka, Alaska.

The promotion of Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, of the Adjutant General's Department, to be a brigadier general, was confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 13. General Johnston immediately resigned his commission as an officer in the Army, as was definitely understood by the War Department, and Col. Edward K. Hayes, of the 13th Cavalry, was appointed and will be retired upon his own application, after more than forty years' service. General Hayes has the honor of having the longest service in the Army of any officer now on the active list. He enlisted when very young in 1855, from the State of New York. Upon the retirement of General Hayes, Col. Morris C. Foote, of the 26th Infantry, will be appointed a brigadier general and retired. Col. Francis Moore will be the permanent appointee to fill this vacancy.

In our issue of Dec. 13, 1902, page 352, we gave a list of the Army retirements for the year, 1903. We give below the retirements in the Navy and Marine Corps for age during the present year. Line officers: Rear Admiral G. W. Melville, Jan. 10; Rear Admiral George C. Remy, Aug. 10; Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Sept. 11; Capt. Charles R. Roelker (chief engineer), Sept. 23; Rear Admiral Louis Kempf, Oct. 11, and Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, Dec. 31. Medical Corps: Med. Dir. J. A. Hawke, Jan. 31; Med. Dir. J. B. Parker, June 20. Pay Corps: Pay Dir. A. W. Bacon, Jan. 5; Rear Admiral A. S. Kenny, Jan. 19, and Pay Dir. W. J. Thomson, April 27. Chaplain A. McAlister, March 2; Chief Btsu, P. H. Smith, Feb. 28; Chief Gun, William Halford, Aug. 18. In the Marine Corps the only retirement is Major Gen. Charles Heywood, its commandant, who retires on Oct. 3.

We learn that some of the statements that have appeared in print concerning the resignation of Cadet Lockett from the Military Academy to enter the Army as an enlisted man do great injustice to this young soldier. Young Lockett, who is the son of an honored father, Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cav., having resigned in a dignified manner, enlisted and reported officially at his station quietly and with a marked desire to attract no attention and escape all publicity. He has avoided all interviews, seen no reporters, made no statements of any nature whatever, either privately or for publication. In spite of this a sensational article on the subject of the resignation appeared in print, and it has been made the text of unjust attacks upon the Military Academy. We are informed that, like many Army boys, his grounding in mathematics was faulty. In English he was regarded as proficient, and it was estimated that he had one chance in ten for proficiency in the winter examinations in mathematics. That a "dozen or so cadets" find resignation desirable the first January after admission to West Point is no new thing, nor is it due to the "certificate of admission" system, which seems to have been one of the objects of the vicious attacks on the Academy.

Capt. John Cotter, 15th U.S. Inf., on an extended leave, is visiting in New York City with headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

Recent additions to the Washington Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., include Pay Dir. W. J. Thomson, U.S.N., Major F. H. Hathaway, U.S.A., and Capt. G. H. Penrose, U.S.A.

Secretary Moody returned to Washington, D.C., Jan. 14 from Annapolis, where he was injured in an accident on Monday. He is still feeling stiff and sore, and his face is badly swollen.

Ordnance Sergt. Richard Bonner, U.S.A., was discharged at Fort Barrancas, Fla., on Jan. 8, by expiration of term of service, and re-enlisted on the 9th inst. Sergeant Bonner has served continuously since May 2, 1870.

While skating on the Potomac river, Jan. 14, H. C. Hammil, a clerk in the War Department, was drowned, and H. H. Adams, also a clerk in the Department, was in a serious condition from the result of breaking through the ice.

General Sinclair, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sinclair are occupying their charming apartment at the Farragut, corner 17th and I streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. Mrs. Sinclair is a member of the Washington Club, and is the president of its card club.

A fine minstrel entertainment was given on board the U.S.S. *Yorktown* at Amoy, China, on the evening of Dec. 26, 1902, which, in addition to an excellent program of vocal music, both comic and sentimental, included a capital farce entitled "A Night at the Club," and a series of beautiful tableaux. The company, composed entirely of enlisted men, numbered upwards of twenty, exclusive of the ship's band, which also participated, and the performance was thoroughly delightful.

At a meeting of the Admiral Entwistle Camp, Society of the Army of the Philippines, at Paterson, N.J., Jan. 8, Rear Admiral James Entwistle, U.S.N., after whom the camp is named, presented it with a handsome stand of colors. It was the intention of Admiral Entwistle to have presented the colors in person, but on Jan. 7 he left for a trip to Hot Springs, Ark., and he therefore sent President Alvin D. Schaefer a personal letter, expressing his regrets at being unable to attend and notifying the command by a general letter of his gift.

Col. A. G. Hennisee, of the 5th Cav., was retired from active service because of age on Jan. 16. It was believed by the many friends of this officer that he should have been promoted to the grade of brigadier general prior to his retirement, but, as he had already been benefited and only four months ago by the promotion and retirement of Civil War veterans, it was decided by the Secretary of War that it would be benefitting him twice if he were again advanced before retirement. Colonel Hennisee's record in the Army has been of the highest order of merit, and there was not one objection to his promotion on this account.

The social season at Pensacola has been a very gay one. The good old custom of New Year's receiving is still in vogue, and on New Year's day receptions in the town were attended by many visitors from the Navy Yard. When the *Buffalo* came in with diphtheria on board it "scared most of the natives as well as some of the yard people," a correspondent says, but the scare was soon over, and the officers from the *Buffalo* were welcomed ashore. The entire fleet of training ships are expected at Pensacola in March, local report says, which will stir things up, as the dozen ships are expected to remain for a month.

Among those who have accepted invitations to be present at the annual ball of the Old Guard of New York at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, Jan. 22, are Gen. A. R. Chaffee and O. O. Howard, U.S.A.; Rear Admirals George C. Remy, and J. Entwistle and Comdr. C. A. Adams, U.S.N.; Gen. W. S. Worth and James H. Wilson, U.S.A.; Col. J. I. Rodgers, U.S.A.; Gen. Robert Olyphant and R. A. Donnelly, of New Jersey; General Henry, of New York; General Wheeler, U.S.A.; Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, Governor Chamberlain, of Connecticut, ex-Gov. Robert Patterson, of Pennsylvania and Senator J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

The reception to Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., by the Army and Navy Club, New York, on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 15, was well attended and was an interesting occasion. In introducing the General, the President of the Club, Gen. J. Frederick Pierson, briefly recounted the distinguished services which had so well entitled General Chaffee to special recognition by his brothers in arms, and assured the general that the reception was a family party to which reporters were not admitted, so that he could speak with entire freedom. General Chaffee thereupon proceeded to make an interesting statement of his experiences in China, corresponding in general to the one made before the Hamilton Club, which we print in another column.

The rumor was circulated by the War Department last week that Col. Edward M. Hayes, of the 13th Cavalry, since nominated brigadier general, was lying "at the point of death," and that it was greatly feared he would not live long enough to receive his well deserved promotion to the grade of brigadier general. This information, which was erroneous in every respect, was given to the correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to the Associated Press, and to the special correspondents in Washington of all the large papers, and was printed all over the United States. At the time when Colonel Hayes was said to be lying "at the point of death," we understand that he was attending a dance at his post, and as he has since gone to Washington and appears in perfect health, we can assure his many friends in the Army and in civil life that he is feeling splendidly. We congratulate Colonel Hayes upon his well deserved promotion, and hope that he will live long to enjoy it.

Lieut. James F. McKinley, U.S.A., whose regiment, the 14th Cavalry, is under orders for the Philippines, has received the following self-explanatory note from Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., President of the Army War College Board, with whom he has served as aid during the last two years: "In severing my close official relations of two years with you as my trusted and confidential aid-de-camp, I desire to testify to your unswerving loyalty to the country, to the Service and to your chief, and your constant and unselfish devotion to every phase of duty falling within the functions of your position as aid during that period. Your application to be relieved from duty as aid-de-camp on my staff for the express purpose, as set forth therein, of joining your regiment, which has been designated for field service in the Philippine archipelago, is an act worthy of the favorite nephew and foster son of our late lovable and universally beloved President. The manner in which you have begun your Army career argues a bright future for you."

Loyal Farragut, Macrae Sykes, Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, U.S.A., committee of the Aztec Club of 1847, have issued circulars asking subscriptions towards the expense of purchasing and erecting a bronze tablet in

honor of those members of the Aztec Club of 1847 who were killed in battle or who died of wounds received in action. They say: "We have the distinction of having been represented on the 'Nation's Roll of Honor' in every war in which this Government has been engaged since 1846. Mexican War: Ephraim K. Smith, James W. Anderson, Pierce M. Butler, Wm. R. McKee, Charles Hoskins, James Caldwell, Erastus A. Capron, Jacob Brown, Henderson Ridgely. Frontier or Indian War: James Stuart, Civil War: Francis J. Thomas, Edmunds B. Holloway, Philip Kearny, Barnard E. Bee, Jesse L. Reno, Maxey Greg, John F. Reynolds, John Adams, Adley H. Gladden. Spanish-American War: Allyn K. Capron. Philippine Insurrection: David D. Mitchell, John A. Logan. The first tablet was paid for by subscriptions of only forty members out of a membership of 225. The tablet will cost about \$300,000.

Over two hundred persons have signified their acceptance of the invitation to attend the dinner to be given to Colonel William C. Church, editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, at Delmonico's, on the evening of Monday, Jan. 19. Cordial letters in approval of the purpose of the dinner have been received from President Roosevelt; John Hay, Secretary of State; W. H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy; Wm. Cary Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War; Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, U.S.A.; Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, President of the War College; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Senator Hawley; D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University; J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Crimmins, Hamilton W. Mabie, editor of the Outlook, and others who are unable to be present at the dinner. Gen. Francis V. Greene will preside and introduce the guest of the evening, Major General Chaffee, will speak for the Army and Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford for the Navy. Mayor Low will respond to the toast "Citizenship," Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York Times, for "Journalism," and Edmund Clarence Stedman for "Literature."

Miss Augusta Woodward, daughter of Col. T. Frelinghuysen Forbes, U.S.A., and Lieut. Harrison Augustus Bispham, U.S.N., were married at Hong Kong, China, on Dec. 11 last. The ceremony was performed at high noon by the Rev. F. T. Johnson of St. John's Cathedral, at the handsome residence of the Hon. Robert Shewan, a member of the Colonial Legislative Council. The bride, in white corded silk embroidered with pearls, was attended by her sister, Miss Henrietta Woodward, in blue crepe de Chine, and both carried chrysanthemums. The best man was Lieut. Thomas Washington, of the U.S.S. *Kentucky*, while the ushers were: Dr. J. T. Kennedy, of the Helena, Lieut. W. K. Gise of the *Kentucky*, Midshipman John Downes, Jr., of the *Monterey*, and Midshipman G. P. Nightingale, of the *Yorktown*. The rooms were tastefully decorated with huge chrysanthemums and vines, and the effect was extremely pretty. Among the guests were: Admiral and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. Evans, Capt. R. B. Ingersoll, of the U.S.S. *Helena*, Lieut. F. L. Chapin and Lieut. C. B. Brittain, of the *Kentucky*, Paym. G. W. Pigman, and Midshipman W. W. Smith and J. C. Townsend, of the *Helena*, and Ensign W. F. Bricker, of the *Vicksburg*. Lieutenant Bispham's ship, the *Helena*, has been ordered to Cavite, where Mrs. Bispham will shortly rejoin her husband.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Several large bands of ladrones are committing numerous depredations in Albay Province, Southern Luzon. The constabulary have instituted a relentless campaign against the outlaws.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., was a witness on Jan. 14 before the court-martial which is trying Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th U.S. Infantry, in Manila, on charges of having ordered the illegal execution of several native guides in Samar. Manila reports say that General Bell testified that, while in command in Batangas Province, Island of Luzon, he issued orders similar to those under which Major Glenn claims to have acted in Samar. Major Glenn, testifying in his own behalf, is quoted as saying that Major General Chaffee, then commanding the Division, said that he did not want reports from Samar. Major Glenn is also quoted as testifying that General Chaffee himself suggested Circular No. 6, which the Major claims as his authority for the acts complained of. A native Filipino soldier testified that three guides were executed by members of an expedition headed by Lieut. Louis E. Caulfield, Philippine Scouts. Lieutenant Caulfield testified that Preston (a civilian scout), and Ramos, another civilian scout, reported to him that the guides had been killed while trying to escape and he (Lieutenant Caulfield) had so informed Major Glenn later on. Five officers who appeared as witnesses for the defense on Jan. 15 testified to horrible barbarities which they had seen committed by natives of Samar. Their testimony deeply affected the court, which overruled the objections of the Judge Advocate to the admission of such evidence. The massacre of Company C, 9th U.S. Infantry, at Balangiga was described, and Major Glenn's counsel read the order of General Lukban, the insurgent commander in Samar, directing his men to poison American soldiers and set traps for them. Capt. William M. Swaine, 1st U.S. Infantry, is quoted as testifying that he informed Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., then commanding in Samar, that several thousand of the residents of his district who had been driven into the mountains had become friendly to the Americans, and that they must be allowed to return to their homes or they would starve. General Smith, according to the witness, replied: "Let them die. The sooner they die the sooner we will have peace." Lieut. Alphonse Strebler, U.S. Coast Artillery, who captured Lukban, testified that he generally kept his guides tied. He considered that General Smith's policy resulted in the pacification of his district in two months. Lieut. George W. Bramble, 1st U.S. Inf., described numerous tortures inflicted by insurgents. He said that a party of rebels captured two native guides and thrust burning sticks into their bodies until they died.

Ireno Onofre, a native Filipino, who was wounded while serving as a private in the band of the 14th U.S. Infantry during the late insurrection, has been awarded a pension of \$10 per month, and enjoys the distinction of being the first of his race to receive a place on the pension roll of the United States. He has also received a check for \$130 for pension money due since he was wounded.

The War Department has received advices from Manila to the effect that the authorities have discovered the sources from which counterfeit Mexican money has been introduced into the Philippines. The custom officers have traced the counterfeit money to a well-known firm of Chinese money changers and captured boxes containing about \$50,000 worth of spurious coin, which was shipped to Manila from China in the steamship *Rubi*

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and consigned to the firm of Rip & Co., who have done a large business in money changing. The boxes were received at the customs house, and when Lee Cheng Onn called to get them, Collector Shuster had the boxes opened. The top of each box consisted of good American money, but beneath the American dollars were thousands of Mexican pesos of excellent imitation. The coin was confiscated and an investigation begun.

Secretary Root, in reply to a Senate resolution inviting his opinion as to the effect of constructing a Government system of railways in the Philippines, says: "In my opinion an adequate system of railroads in the Philippine Islands would reduce greatly the cost of maintaining law and order and of protecting life and property in those islands. I think the difference between the cost of maintaining a stable government with such a system of railroads and maintaining a government of equal efficiency without railroads would be greater than the interest on the money necessary to build and operate the roads. I think sound policy requires that we either should build or procure the building of railroads in the larger islands of the Philippine Archipelago without any avoidable delay."

The War Department has been advised that A. E. Hendryx, an inspector of constabulary, who became separated from his command during a recent campaign against ladrones in Samar and was believed to have been killed, has been found in the Gandara Valley almost dead of starvation. He had been shot through the arm and gangrene had set in. He was taken to Calbayog and placed in the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the injured arm.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

As reported by the House Military Committee, and published by us last week, the Army Appropriation Bill for 1903-4 appropriates \$73,875,276.83, a reduction of \$4,613,065.84. This reduction is the result of a return of the Army to a peace footing. The amount of reduction in pay and mileage is \$1,838,778.84; in subsistence, \$404,288.80; in the Quartermaster's Department, \$500,000; in incidental expenses, \$100,000; in transportation, \$750,000; clothing, \$20,000. There is also a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the appropriation for much needed barracks and quarters in the Philippines. The appropriation in this bill is smaller than for any year since 1897, when the appropriation was \$48,950,267. From that point it rose to \$91,992,000 in 1898, to \$229,841,254 in 1899, declining to \$134,774,768 in 1900, rising to \$144,615,697 in 1901 and falling to \$112,272,216 in 1902. The gratifying thing in the downward tendency in the Army appropriation is that it is coincident with a steady and substantial increase in the efficiency and morale of the Army itself. Secretary Root, in transmitting to Congress an additional estimate of \$250,000 for additional barracks and quarters in the Philippines, includes a statement from General Davis, which affords some strong light on labor conditions in the islands. To show the need of an increased appropriation General Davis states that barracks which could have been built for \$300 when the first American troops landed in the islands will now cost from \$1,000 to \$1,500; that the price of shingles has doubled, and that if Filipino lumber is to be used it will cost \$50 to \$75 gold per 1,000 feet, as against American lumber at \$15. As to the item of labor General Davis says: "The natives have discovered that there is no authority that can compel them to work unless they wish to, while during the Spanish regime and for some time afterward they knew that the authorities could, and did, compel them to labor, at wages fixed by the authorities. In some localities it is impossible at any price to obtain native labor, not on account of its lack, but because they prefer to remain idle." This statement adds force to the opinion, often ventured in these columns, that the labor question is now the most serious problem in the islands. If the Filipinos will not work, the welfare of the territory requires the presence there of others who will. It is evident that a continuation on a broad scale of the conditions described by General Davis will certainly strengthen the demand for the free importation of Chinese labor.

In the House on Jan. 14 the section of the bill relating to the Signal Service was amended by the addition of a third proviso, as follows: "Provided further, that no addition to the number of officers in the Army shall be created by the foregoing provision." The section relating to the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry was amended by adding the following: "Provided further, that citizens of the Island of Porto Rico shall be eligible to enlistment in the Regular Army." The section relating to barracks and quarters was amended by adding the following: "Provided, that of the above amount the sum of \$9,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used by the Secretary of War to purchase additional ground adjacent to the present Omaha quartermaster's depot reservation in Omaha, Neb., for the purpose of enlarging said reservation to admit the erection thereon of the quartermaster's warehouse building." The section relating to transportation of the Army was amended by adding the following: "Provided, that no action looking to the discontinuance of the transport service shall be taken without further action of Congress." Also by inserting the following: "No steamship in the transport service of the United States shall be sold or disposed of without the consent of Congress having been first had and obtained."

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 12, 1903.

Mr. Jennings Greenley, of Richmond, Kan., made a short visit to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry Wygant at the post last week. Major W. W. Witherspoon is visiting Major and Mrs. C. H. Murray.

Lieut. H. S. Wygant, 3d Inf., leaves Monday, Jan. 12, for Fort Thomas, Ky. Lieut. Douglas McCaskey has returned from Fort Sheridan, where he has been on a leave of seven days, visiting his parents.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wells are staying with Mrs. Sharp. Mrs. Wells is the daughter of Col. G. H. Burton, of the Inspector General's Department.

There was no hop at Pope Hall last Friday night, on account of the death of Capt. W. E. Gleason, which occurred last week at the post.

Mrs. Samuel Holmes Wilson will entertain on Jan. 15. Capt. Willis Uline left last Wednesday, Jan. 7, for Monterey, Cal., to join his regiment, the 15th Infantry.

Lieut. R. J. Maxey returned Jan. 5 from New York, where he attended the marriage of Miss Mason and Lieut. J. B. Kemper, of the post, on Jan. 1.

Lieut. Charles Doster, who is the guest of Judge and Mrs. Doster in Topeka, will come to Leavenworth this week to visit friends in the city and post.

The siege battery soldiers had a practice march with the ammunition wagon last week. The cannons were not taken on the march.

Major D. E. McCarthy, constructing quartermaster, is

preparing the plans for a new headquarters building for Fort Leavenworth. The plans will be forwarded to Washington for approval before Congress adjourns. The site has not been selected, but it probably will be east of the officers' club building. The present headquarters building probably will be remodeled and used for an enlarged post library.

The Artillery soldiers have moved into their permanent quarters since they were vacated by the 1st Battalion of the 6th Infantry. Old barracks, No. 40, occupied by the Artillery soldiers since their return from Fort Riley maneuvers, will now be remodeled and placed in order for a company of the Signal Corps.

The remains of Capt. W. E. Gleason, 6th U.S. Inf., who died at the post hospital Jan. 9, were sent to his home, Van Wert, Ohio. At Mrs. Gleason's request, all arrangements for the funeral were as simple as possible. When the funeral cortege left the garrison a great number of officers and their wives were present. Captain Bolles, with Company F, 6th Infantry, accompanied the body to the city depot. Major Morton and Captain Ryther, friends of the deceased, also accompanied the body. The brother officers of the 6th sent with the body as a token of esteem a large box of roses.

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

JAN. 6.—Cholera: James Jackson, Charles Shissler, Jesse W. Smith, Samuel M. Roche, Frank F. Rooney, Edward A. Nuckols, Augustus A. Onverricht, Alex. Warner.

Jan. 7, Logan C. Duncan; Jan. 9, Walter J. Vanzandt, Jan. 10, John H. Gist, all of Company B, 11th Inf. Typhoid fever—Edwin Spry, Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, Dec. 20; Joseph W. Adams, Co. A, 27th Inf., Dec. 30.

Dysentery—Frank Bryant, Co. G, 27th Inf., Jan. 3; John N. Stoffel, Co. E, 1st Inf., Dec. 30.

Malaria fever—Frederick Brinkman, Co. L, 29th Inf., Jan. 11.

Alcoholism—Elmer H. Hasty, post commissary sergeant, January.

Gastritis—Jacob N. Walts, Co. H, 1st Inf., Dec. 15.

Hemorrhage—Charles H. Williams, Co. —, 1st Inf., Dec. 29.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 13, 1903. Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.:

Transport Logan arrived this morning with following military passengers: Lieut. Col. Davis, 5th Inf.; Majors Haines, Grube, Burns, Washburn, Seauener and Hadra, Medical Department; Captains Barney, Wootton, Schlager, Littlefield, Tanner, Mullins, Conn, Romig, Gilbert, Wertebaker, F. J. Bailey, H. Gunn, Driver, Pascoe, Trook, Pressnell, Graves, Elcher and Logino, Medical Department; Edwards, 23d Inf.; Spence, 30th; Lieuts. Craig and Turner, 6th Cav.; Boyls and Boon, 19th; Ruthenford, 24th; Chapman, 25th; Little and Chandler, 30th; Turnbull, Medical Department; Byars and Lord, contract surgeons; seven Army Nurse Corps, female; Co. D, 30th Inf., 69 enlisted; 1,040 discharged; 214 sick; 279 casuals.

Following deaths during voyage: Robert E. Barrett, private, Troop F, 11th Cav., Dec. 14, sprue; Peter Parvin, discharged soldier, late private, Troop G, 11th Cav., Dec. 14, acute dengue fever; Frederick B. Martin, discharged soldier, late private, Co. L, 21st Inf., Dec. 19, abscess of the liver; Edward Kurtz, discharged soldier, late private, Co. E, 1st Inf., Dec. 23, drowning; William Wright, corporal, Co. A, 2d Inf., Jan. 5, chronic gastro enteritis; Mark F. Hill, private, Co. A, 2d Inf., Jan. 7, chronic dysentery.

HUGHES, Major General.

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief, Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Ellihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

S.O., JAN. 15, H.Q.A.

The leave granted Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, 12th Cav., is extended one month and fifteen days.

The resignation of Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston of his commission as an officer accepted, to take effect Jan. 15. Col. Joseph P. Farley, O.D., will proceed to Sanay Hook, N.J., on business pertaining to test of 16-inch rifle.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 13.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th Cav., to be first lieutenant Nov. 22, 1902, vice Kelly, 4th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, Jr., 6th Cav., to be first lieutenant Dec. 8, 1902, vice Summerlin, 4th Cav., promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 13, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. Louis B. Lawton, 26th Inf., to be judge advocate with the rank of major, Jan. 5, 1903.

General Officer.

Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, assistant adjutant general, to be brigadier general, Jan. 6, 1903.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge advocate, to be judge advocate with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Dec. 18, 1902.

Artillery Corps.

1. Lieut. Col. William P. Vose, A.C., to be colonel, Dec. 20, 1902.

2. Major Walter Howe, A.C., to be lieutenant colonel, Dec. 20, 1902.

3. Capt. Adam Slaker, A.C., to be major, Dec. 20, 1902.

Infantry Arm.

4. Capt. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf., to be major, Dec. 29, 1902.

FORWARDING MAIL MATTER.

G.O. 2, JAN. 8, H.Q.A.-A.G.O.

Publishes an order of the Postmaster General relative to the mail matter passing between the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii, Guam, the Philippine Islands and Samoa, and between these places and the United States.

We make the following extracts of importance: All mail matter originating in the United States for transmission to Cuba, Guam, the Philippine Archipelago or Tutuila (including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States), shall be subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

All mail matter originating in Cuba, Guam, the Philippine Archipelago or Tutuila, for transmission to the United States, or from one to another of those islands, shall be subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

To insure prompt delivery, mail matter sent to persons

in the United States Service should include in the address the complete designation of the organization, company or regiment, vessel or other branch of the Service to which the addressee belongs; and the postage thereon should be fully prepaid.

Letters sent by soldiers, sailors and marines in the United States Service in Cuba, Guam, the Philippine Archipelago or Tutuila, addressed to places in the United States, when indorsed "soldier's letter," "sailor's letter" or "marine's letter," may be dispatched to destination without payment of postage, and only the single rate of postage shall be collected on delivery.

Unsealed packages and parcels of mailable matter containing only articles designed as gifts or souvenirs, and with no commercial purpose and not for sale, sent by persons in the United States Service (military, naval or civil), in Guam, the Philippine Islands or Cuba, to members of their families in the United States, shall be transmitted through the mails and delivered subject only to domestic postal rates and regulations: Provided, that no such package shall exceed four pounds in weight, and each shall be indorsed on the outside, in a conspicuous place, with the word "gift" or "souvenir," or the equivalent thereof, and that when sent from said islands to the United States each such package shall be so marked as to show the branch of the Service to which the sender belongs, and be countersigned by a commissioned officer or a postmaster.

United States postage stamps shall be valid for the payment of postage in the island possessions, and the overprinted postage stamps of the island possessions shall be accepted for payment of postage wherever United States postage stamps are valid.

G.O. 130, DEC. 29, H.Q.A.-A.G.O.

1.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following indorsement from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, further extending the time within which accounts of disbursing officers of the War Department may be rendered, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Treasury Department, Dec. 18, 1902.

Respectfully returned to the Honorable the Secretary of War.

The provisions of the orders of this department of May 4, 1898; May 17, 1899; Dec. 30, 1899; Dec. 21, 1900, and Dec. 11, 1901, relaxing the requirements as to the rendition of accounts of disbursing officers of the War Department for expenses pertaining to the military establishment, are hereby extended to the close of the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1903.

L. M. SHAW, Secretary.

The decisions referred to in the foregoing indorsement were published in par. II, G.O. No. 28, May 1, 1898; par. II, G.O. No. 98, May 26, 1899; par. I, G.O. No. 21, Dec. 29, 1899; par. I, G.O. No. 1, Jan. 3, 1901, and par. I, G.O. No. 1, Jan. 8, 1902, from this office.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, only the depot commissary, Manila, Philippine Islands, so far as the Subsistence Department is concerned, is authorized to avail himself of the foregoing relaxation of the law granted by the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury as to the rendition of money accounts during the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1903. All other money accounts in the Subsistence Department will be rendered within ten days after the close of the month, as required by paragraph 709, Army Regulations.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 7, DEC. 26, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Announces the death of Capt. Robert McGregor, at Manila, Philippine Islands, on Dec. 23, 1902, heretofore noted in the Army and Navy Journal. General Gillespie, in concluding the order, says: "Firm and resolute in character, correct and discreet in judgment, possessed of the highest sense of honor, of desperate religious conviction, and ready to assume responsibility when irretrievable disaster, Captain McGregor had, on reaching the Philippines, the scene of his last experiences, the promise of a most distinguished future. Although his sudden death has brought his career to an untimely end, his sterling qualities as a man, his love for and devotion to his family, and his ever-faithful discharge of the duties of the soldier will endear him for all time to his Corps, to the Army, and to his country."

G.O. 48, DEC. 29, 1902, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The following instructions from the War Department (A.G.O., 461,061) are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Hereafter, under no circumstances, will slips containing information as to charges against a soldier, such as amount of clothing drawn, list of ordnance sent with recruit to regiment, etc., or the date of last payment, be attached to descriptive list or to descriptive and assignment cards. Any payment by a paymaster or issue of clothing, or other important data, will be placed directly upon the blank form itself in the shape of an indorsement.

By command of Major General Hughes:

GEO. ANDREWS, Lieut. Colonel and A.A.G.-A.G.

G.O. 1, JAN. 2, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes the allotments of extra duty pay at posts in the Department of Texas, authorized by G.O. No. 21, series of 1901, and by subsequent orders and instructions.

G.O. 2, JAN. 6, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Publishes tables which exhibit the result of small arms practice in the Department of Texas for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The highest average per cent. for all firings was 41.8 made by Co. E, 4th Inf., Troop E, 12th Cav., was second, with a percentage of 41.1. In revolver firings, the best average per cent. was 71.5, made by Troop E, 12th Cav. Of the sharpshooters who qualified with the carbine, 1st Sergt. Harry P. Gross, Troop E, 12th Cav., with 84.30, was high man, and in the list of sharpshooters who qualified with the rifle, Capt. Paul A. Wolfe, 4th Inf., was on top, with 79.38 per cent.

G.O. 122, DEC. 31, 1902, H.Q.A.-A.G.O.

Publishes the regulations for the uniform of the Army, as amended, to take effect July 1, 1903. An advance copy of this order was published in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 3 and Jan. 10, 1903.

G.O. 2, JAN. 2, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Announces the months selected to constitute the practice season with rifle, carbine and revolver, for the current year, at posts in this Department.

G.O. 1, JAN. 2, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Publishes a list of qualified gunners.

G.O. 3, JAN. 9, 1903, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Under the provisions of paragraph 212, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Texas.

J. C. CHANCE, Colonel, 4th Inf.

G.O. 2, JAN. 6, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort Sheridan, Ill., of which Major Frank W. Robinson, 4th Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Eason, 20th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Private Herbert W. Barrett, Hospital Corps, on a charge of "Drunkness at post." He was found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances.

G.O. 3, JAN. 7, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Col. Charles H. Heyl, Inspector General, having reported, is announced as Inspector General, Department of the Lakes.

G.O. 4, JAN. 8, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., of which Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf.,

was president, and 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Glibreth, 14th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of General Prisoner William S. Hopkins, charged with "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in escaping from the guard house. He was found guilty and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for one year, and, in addition thereto, to be placed in solitary confinement on bread and water diet for the first ten days of every month for the first six months."

G.O. 214, NOV. 30, 1902, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Col. Peter D. Vroom, inspector general, is announced as inspector general of the Division of the Philippines.
Col. Charles Smart, assistant surgeon general, is assigned and announced as chief surgeon of the Division of the Philippines, relieving Lieut. Col. George W. Adair, deputy surgeon general, U.S. Army.

CIRCULAR 62, DEC. 2, 1902, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
An enlisted man of this command having written a member of Congress with a view to obtaining his influence to secure a discharge from the Army, a letter to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, from the War Department under date of Oct. 24, 1902, reciting the facts, directs:

"That the enlisted men of your command be instructed that writing direct to parties not connected with the Military Service, soliciting their influence in securing military favors, is a violation of paragraph 5 of the regulations, and in future will not be condoned."
This circular will be read to all enlisted men of this division, who will be governed accordingly.

By command of Major General Davis:
H. O. S. HEISTAND, A.G.

G.O. 16, NOV. 25, 1902, DEPT. OF LUZON.
The Headquarters Second Brigade, now at San Fernando, Pampanga, will be removed to and located at Angeles, Pampanga, and San Fernando, Pampanga, will be discontinued as a military station.

The following changes in stations of troops in this Department are ordered:

The 15th Co., Native Scouts, Ilocanos, from Laoag to Salomague, South Ilocos.
The 20th Co., Native Scouts, Cagayans, from Cauayan to Aparri, Cagayan.

The 25th Co., Native Scouts, Cagayans, from Aparri to Cauayan, Isabela.

Troops B and D, 5th Cav., from San Fernando to Angeles, Pampanga.

Co. G, 5th Inf., from Mangaldan to Bayambang, Pangasinan.

Co. H, 5th Inf., from San Fabian to Dagupan, Pangasinan.

Upon the departure of Cos. G and H, 5th Inf., from Mangaldan and San Fabian, those stations will be abandoned.

G.O. 17, DEC. 6, 1902, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Col. Francis Moore, 11th Cav., is assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, during the absence of Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S. Army, on detached service.

Colonel Moore will proceed to Angeles, Pampanga, for duty.

G.O. 1, JAN. 6, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.
Major John McE. Hyde, quartermaster, having reported, is assigned to duty as disbursing quartermaster at Portland, Ore., relieving Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, deputy Q.M.G.

G.O. 1, JAN. 12, DEPT. OF EAST.
Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, is announced as engineer officer of the Department, relieving Capt. W. V. Judson, Corps of Engineers.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.
Post. Com. Sergt. Frank Jansen, now on furlough at No. 1715 Polk street, San Francisco, Cal., will be discharged from the Army under the provisions of pars. 157 and 158 of the Regulations. (Jan. 12, H.Q.A.)

Major William H. Baldwin, commissary, now on leave at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed on transport to sail from that place Feb. 1, 1903, to Manila, for duty in the Subsistence Department. (Jan. 12, H.Q.A.)

Post. Com. Sergt. Louis Ueberwald (appointed Jan. 12, 1903, from commissary sergeant, 8th Cav.), now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed to Manila. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. George L. Cable will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 5, D.T.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, asst. surg., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla. (Jan. 12, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Horace D. Bloomer, asst. surg., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the U.S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M. (Jan. 12, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. James H. Mount, to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 30, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, Deputy Surgeon General, is extended twenty-three days. (Dec. 20, D.M.)

Hosp. Steward George F. Campbell, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to relieve Hosp. Steward Henry Bunker, who will proceed to Fort McDowell, and from there to Manila. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Samuel A. Maxwell, from duty at Fort Grant, Ariz., to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Philippine Islands for duty. (Jan. 12, H.Q.A.)

The orders directing 1st Lieut. Charles Y. Brownlee, asst. surg., to proceed to the Division of the Philippines on Jan. 1 are revoked. (Dec. 23, D. Cal.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Jan. 31, is granted Contract Surg. Harold D. Corbuser. (Jan. 10, D.E.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Aaron Freeman will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal. (Fort Rodman, Jan. 8.)

Leave for seven days is granted Major J. L. Powell, surg. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 9.)

Major Aaron H. Appel, surg., will proceed to the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, for temporary duty, to relieve Capt. John P. Kelly, asst. surg. Major Appel will stand relieved on Jan. 31, 1903, and proceed to Philippines on the transport to sail that date. Capt. Kelly, upon being relieved, will resume his station on the Army transport Kilpatrick. (Jan. 3, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Harry L. Kolseth, now at Fort Porter, N.Y., will be sent to Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 13, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. J. J. Shafer, from further duty on the Army transport Crook to duty as transport surgeon, Army transport Thomas, to relieve 1st Lieut. Charles R. Reynolds, asst. surg. (Jan. 6, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. George P. Daywalt will proceed to Fort Scavoy, N.Y., to relieve 1st Lieut. Theodore C. Lyser, asst. surg., who will proceed to West Point for duty. (Jan. 13, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Halsey L. Wood, from further duty on the transport Warren, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty. (Jan. 13, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Turrill, deputy surgeon general, now in temporary charge of the medical supply depot in New York City, New York, will assume permanent charge of that depot. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Henry M. Hall, now at Cedartown, Ga., will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippines. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

The following named contract surgeons will report in San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands: William G. Gregory, Alwin M. Guitard, John F. Leeper, James R. Mount. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Thaddeus P. Var-

ney, paymaster, is further extended to include Feb. 11, 1903. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Major Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster, is extended one month. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The operation of par. 43, S.O. 5, Jan. 7, 1903, from H.Q.A. relating to Capt. Graham D. Fitch, C.E., is suspended until further orders. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. G. A. Youngberg, C.E., is extended eight days. (Dec. 30, D.M.)

Sergt. A. Krebs, 1, 3d Batt. Engrs., has been appointed battalion Q.M. sergeant.

Corp. J. W. Craig, 1, 3d Batt. Engrs., Washington Barracks, has been promoted to sergeant.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, jr., Signal Corps, is extended fourteen days. (Jan. 13, H.Q.A.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

The leave for seven days granted Vet. William V. Lusk, 2d Cav., is extended ten days. (Jan. 10, D.E.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Guy V. Henry, squadron adjutant, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan. (Dec. 27, D.M.)

First Lieut. Lanning Parsons, 4th Cav., is detailed professor of military science and tactics at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., to take effect Jan. 31. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. —.

The sick leave granted Major George H. Paddock, 5th Cav., is extended three months. (Jan. 12, H.Q.A.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

First Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav., will report at Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty until Jan. 31, 1903, when he will proceed to the Philippines on the transport to sail that date. (Jan. 3, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav., will report in person to the president of the War College Board for duty until the arrival of his regiment at its station in the United States, when he will proceed to join it. (Jan. 13, H.Q.A.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

The extension of leave granted Capt. John C. Waterman, 7th Cav., is further extended one month. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., acting inspector general of the department, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for the purpose of investigating certain alleged irregularities in the Subsistence Department. (Jan. 2, D. Colo.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Edward Anderson, 7th Cav. (Jan. 3, D.E.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Sick leave, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward L. Cox, 9th Cav., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 5, D. Cal.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

The resignation of Veterinarian William J. Muldown, 13th Cav., has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 14, 1903. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Louis R. Ball, 13th Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 10, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 10, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, jr., 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Jan. 5, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 28, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. James Goethe, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Jan. 3, D.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LERO.

First Lieut. James F. McKinley, 14th Cav., is at his own request relieved from duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, to take effect Jan. 25, 1903, and will then proceed to join his troop. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Par. 15, S.O. 365, Dec. 30, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to 1st Lieut. Charles R. Lawson, A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 10, H.Q.A.)

Capt. George H. McManus, A.C., Q.M., will proceed to and take station at Fort Washington, Md., and assume charge of the construction work at that post and at Fort Hunt, Va. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Beverly F. Browne, A.C., is extended seven days. (Jan. 12, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Gwynn B. Hancock, A.C., from further treatment at Fort Bayard, N.M., and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 12, H.Q.A.)

Sergt. C. L. Thierly, 90th Co., is detailed on rec. service. (Fort Schuyler, Jan. 2.)

First Lieut. A. D. Raymond, A.C., is detailed post treasurer. (Fort Morgan, Jan. 7.)

Lieut. W. S. Browning, A.C., is detailed Q.M. and commissary. (Fort Williams, Jan. 11.)

Corp. Pane Borger, 59th Co., San Juan, has been promoted to sergeant.

Lieut. H. F. Reed, A.C., is detailed in charge of emplacement books. (Fort Mott, Jan. 8.)

Corp. D. E. Wade, 98th Co., Fort Hamilton, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. Adolph Lunz, 79th Co., Fort Adams, has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted 1st Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, A.C. (Fort Williams, Jan. 10.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, A.C., is extended twenty-three days. (Jan. 13, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Jesse G. Langdon, A.C., will report in person to Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., president of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion. (Jan. 13, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Allen Lefort, A.C., will report in person to Col. William E. Dougherty, 8th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Slocum for examination for promotion. (Jan. 13, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. F. R. Kenny is detailed treasurer and librarian. Lieut. S. Y. Britt in charge of schools. (Fort Terry, Jan. 6.)

Leave for ten days is granted Chaplain Patrick P. Carey, A.C. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Joseph Matson, A.C., will report to Major Luigi Lomia, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Morgan, Ala., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. William M. Cruikshank, from the 5th Co., C.A., to the 101st Co., C.A.; Capt. John C. Gilmore, jr., from the 101st Co., C.A., to the 5th Co., C.A. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

The leave granted Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, 1st Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 10, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, 1st Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (Jan. 10, H.Q.A.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George C. Lewis, 3d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

Major John C. F. Tillson, 4th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga. (Jan. 12, H.Q.A.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. L. DAVIS.

Col. Charles L. Davis, U.S.A., under date of Dagupan, P.I., Dec. 7, 1902, in a regimental order giving up the command of the 5th Infantry, in conformity with orders I have received to proceed to my home to await retirement from active service, which now covers nearly forty-one years, the undersigned desires to say to his regiment that the pleasant associations and loyal support of the officers and enlisted men whom it has fallen to his lot to command during the last fourteen months have removed from life in the tropics many of its annoyances and made life with you a pleasure. That the harmony of action and zeal in the performance of every duty you were called upon to perform may continue to exist, as I have no doubt it will, and that your motto may be "second to none" is confidently expected. I give up active duty with you reluctantly and express the hope that I may soon greet you in the home country.

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MINER.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Jan. 5, 1903, is granted Capt. William A. Jones, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (Dec. 29, D.M.)

Lieut. Col. Wygant, 6th U.S. Inf., in a regimental order dated Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 9, announces the death of Capt. W. E. Gleason, Quartermaster, 6th Inf., which occurred Jan. 9 of typhoid fever. After giving the record of the late captain, Colonel Wygant says:

"He served with gallantry in the Spanish-American War, at the attack on San Juan Hill, and the siege of Santiago de Cuba. He was several times in action during his three years' service with the regiment in the Philippine Islands; and the performance of all his duties reflected credit upon himself and upon the Service. In his private life he was upright and honorable, kind and gentle; and his devotion to his family and his fortitude during the ten weeks of his last illness were touching in the extreme. To the family of the deceased officer the deepest sympathy of the officers and men of the regiment is extended."

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Lieut. C. R. Bennett, 8th Inf., is detailed as officer in charge of schools. (Fort Columbus, Jan. 11.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., is extended seven days. (Jan. 10, D.E.)

The following transfers are made in the 9th Infantry: 1st Lieut. Ira C. Welborn, from Co. B to H; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Clark, from Co. H to B. Lieutenant Clark will proceed not later than April 1, 1903, to join his company at Pekin, China. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf., now at New Orleans, La., en route to San Francisco, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for station and duty pending the arrival of his regiment in the U.S., and will join station to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. J. CRAIGIE.

Second Lieut. William C. Stoll, 11th Inf., will accompany a detachment of enlisted men to the Philippine Islands, to sail Jan. 1. (Dec. 26, D. Cal.)

The sick leave granted Col. David J. Craigie, 11th Inf., is extended two months. (Jan. 10, H.Q.A.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Second Lieut. DeWitt C. Lyles, 12th Inf., will report in person to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion. (Jan. 13, H.Q.A.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Jan. 9, is granted 1st Lieut. Duncan K. Major, jr., 14th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Jan. 3, D.L.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Jan. 16, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. L. D. Cabell, 14th Inf. (Jan. 12, D.E.)

Capt. L. S. Sarley, 14th Inf., is detailed instructor in small arms firing. (Fort Porter, Jan. 12.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Jan. 25, is granted Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Jan. 7, D.L.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

The extension of leave granted Capt. John Cotter, 15th Inf., is further extended one month. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

The extension of leave granted Col. Henry C. Ward, 15th Inf., is further extended one month. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

First Lieut. William G. Doane, 16th Inf., will upon the expiration of his present leave take station at New York City, N.Y., for temporary duty as assistant to the judge advocate of that Department. (Jan. 10, H.Q.A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 3, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. William A. Alfante, 18th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Jan. 2, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 2, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. A. P. Watts, 18th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Jan. 5, D. Colo.)

The leave granted Capt. Peter Murray, 18th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. RICE.

The extension of leave granted Major Silas A. Wolf, 19th Inf., is further extended one month. (Jan. 10, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Juan A. Boyle, 19th Inf., having reported in San Francisco, will join his regiment. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Juan A. Boyle, 19th Inf. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.

The following transfers are made in the 22d Infantry: 1st Lieut. Ivers W. Leonard, from Co. I to E; 1st Lieut. James Justice, from Co. E to I. (Jan. 13, H.Q.A.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for one day is granted Major Henry H. Benham, 23d Inf., recruiting officer. (Jan. 13, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Feb. 12, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Norwood, 23d Inf. (Jan. 15, D.L.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Feb. 12, is granted 2d Lieut. G. A. Herbst, 23d Inf. (Jan. 15, D.E.)

First Lieut. William S. Sinclair, 23d Inf., is transferred to the 5th Inf., Co. M, and after rejoining his station (Plattsburg Barracks) from his present leave, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty pending the arrival therein of the 5th Inf. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. A. MATILE.

The leave granted Capt. Albert Laws, commissary, 24th Inf., is extended ten days. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. James McD. Comer, 25th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 28, 1903. (Jan. 12, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Herbert N. Royden, 25th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated from active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Jan. 10, H.Q.A.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. C. FOOTE.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Major George H. Roach, 25th Inf., San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 29, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. John B. Shuman, 25th Inf., now at La Crosse, Wis., on sick leave, will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for observation and treatment. (Jan. 10, H.Q.A.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. PENNEY.

First Lieut. David B. Mulliken, 25th Inf., from further observation and treatment at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will join his regiment. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The resignation of Capt. Terence Hamill, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 31, 1903. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, 25th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Edward T. Comegys, deputy surgeon general, president of the examining board at Fort Bayard, for physical re-examination only, to determine his fitness for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant of infantry. (Jan. 13, H.Q.A.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Henry Wessel, P.S., to take effect upon his being relieved from treatment at Hot Springs, Ark. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. George K. Spencer, U.S.A., is at his own request relieved from duty at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., to take effect Jan. 31, 1903. (Jan. 9, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major George L. Anderson, Capt. James F. Brady and 1st Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, A.C., will convene at Howell Barracks, Cuba, to investigate the circumstances under which the quartermaster's tug Ord capsized and sank in the channel near Cienfuegos on Dec. 30, 1902. (Jan. 10, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Bayard, N.M., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Edward T. Comegys, deputy surgeon general; Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, 25th Inf.; Capt. Henry J. May, Q.M.; 1st Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Horace D. Bloomer, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, Jr., S.C., recorder. (Jan. 13, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Morgan, Ala., for examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Luigi Lomia, A.C.; Capt. William R. Smith, A.C.; Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, A.C.; 1st Lieut. John J. Reilly, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. George F. Adair; 1st Lieut. Allen D. Raymond, recorder. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 2d Lieut. James G. Taylor, from the 30th Inf. to the 13th Inf., Co. F; 2d Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, from the 13th Inf. to the 30th Inf., Co. H. Lieutenant Weeks will join the 30th Inf.; Lieutenant Taylor will join the 13th Inf. when Lieutenant Weeks joins the 30th Inf. (Jan. 13, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Carl F. Bussche, 25th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 18th Inf., Co. B, and will join that company. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

ADD BOARDS OF OFFICERS.**RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.**

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: First-class Sergt. Lewis C. Singleton, Signal Corps; 1st Sergt. Timothy Shea, 15th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Edward Curtis, band, 20th Inf. (Jan. 12, H.Q.A.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward Davis, U.S. Army, upon his own application is placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 14, H.Q.A.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 7, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail: Col. Edmund Rice, 19th Inf.; Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th Inf.; Major Samuel W. Miller, 19th Inf.; Capt. Walter K. Wright, 7th Inf.; Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 19th Inf.; Capt. Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf.; Capt. William Wallace, 7th Inf.; Capt. Frank McIntyre, adjutant, 19th Inf., judge advocate. (Jan. 5, D. Cal.)

FIELD DAY AT FORT SHERIDAN.

G.O. 1, FORT SHERIDAN, JAN. 10, 1903.

Friday, Jan. 30, 1903, is designated as a Field Day for the month of January, 1904, to be devoted to athletic games and exercises.

The following program of exercises is announced: Standing high jump, sanding broad jump, putting shot, climbing rope, climbing pole, pole vault, cartridge race. Tug of war between teams from the 1st and 2d Battalions, 20th Inf.; tug of war between teams from Troops L and M, 2d Cav., and 21st Battery, Field Artillery. Rescue race; rough riding, couples.

The following details of officers to carry out this program are announced:

Superintendents and directors of exercises: Capt. S. E. Allen, A.C.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Beacham, 20th Inf. Secretary: 1st Lieut. C. W. Exton, Batt. Adj., 20th Inf.

Starters: Capt. F. D. Webster, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. P. Castleman, 2d Cav.

Time keepers: 1st Lieut. F. C. Johnson, Sqr'n Adj., 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. B. W. Corey, A.C.

Judges: 1st Lieut. C. E. Marrow, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. C. F. Smith, Contract Surg. H. L. Brown.

Referee: Major F. J. Ives, surgeon.

The following officers will organize and instruct teams from their respective organizations for the tug of war: First Battalion, 20th Inf., 1st Lieut. J. D. Dwyer, 20th Inf.; 3d Battalion, 20th Inf., 2d Lieut. J. S. McCleery, 20th Inf.; 2d Cav., 1st Lieut. T. J. Coughlan, 2d Cav.; 21st Battery, Field Artillery, 1st Lieut. H. C. Merriam, A.C.

By order of Colonel McCaskey.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.
CROOK—Arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 28.
DIX—Sailed from Seattle Dec. 31 for Manila.
INGALLS—At Manila.
KIDPATRICK—At San Francisco.
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 13.
MCLELLAN—Arrived at New York Nov. 30.
MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.
SEWARD—Arrived at Manila Sept. 26.
SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Jan. 1 for Manila.
SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila Dec. 23.
STUMPER—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 10.
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 22.
WARREN—At San Francisco.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Department of Visayas.

Major F. de L. Carrington, 1st Inf., to Calbayog, Samar, for station. (Nov. 20, D.V.)
First Lieut. Alpha T. Eason, 29th Inf., to Argao, Cebu, P.I., for duty. (Nov. 23, D.V.)

Division of the Philippines.

Post Com. Sergt. Charles Bleisener, to Batangas. (Nov. 19, D.P.)
Privates Bluford M. Faris, Harry A. McDonnell and

Charles C. Mauck, all of Troop I, 15th Cav., having been jointly tried by a general court-martial convened at Jolo, Jolo, P.I., and found guilty of larceny and desertion, were sentenced "Each to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for a period of nine years." The sentence in the case of Private Charles C. Mauck is approved, and the sentence in the cases of Privates Bluford M. Faris and Harry A. McDonnell remains inoperative because of the fact of their dishonorable discharge from the Service prior to this date. (Nov. 19, D.P.)

Capt. Edward L. Munson, asst. surg., will report to the C.O. of the transport Ingalls, for temporary duty thereon, as transport surgeon, relieving 1st Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, asst. surg., who will report to the C.O., Department of Luzon, for duty. (Nov. 25, D.P.)

Post Com. Sergt. Richard M. Scott will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Nov. 25, D.P.)
Contract Surg. Ira A. Allen will report to the C.O., Department of Luzon, for duty. (Nov. 26, D.P.)

SETTLED IN THE RIGHT WAY.

Justice E. H. Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, has rendered a decision in the case of the United States vs. Dravo, which is of general interest to officers of the Army. To obtain a correct understanding of the decision, it is necessary to consider "the agreed statement of facts" in the case, which is briefly as follows:

On Dec. 25, 1882, a horse belonging to Lieut. Edward E. Dravo, 6th U.S. Cavalry—now Lieutenant Colonel Dravo, Sub. Dept., U.S.A.—was accidentally killed while being driven with the Government herd into a corral at Fort Grant, Ariz., by employees of the United States Government. On Feb. 17, 1897, the Government allowed a claim for \$200, the value of the horse, under the act of March 3, 1885, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the Military Service of the United States." This claim was paid on Feb. 25, 1897, by a draft on the United States Treasury. On Aug. 23, 1897, an assistant comptroller of the Treasury reopened the account and disallowed the claim of \$200 on the ground that the loss which it represented was not the result of any necessity or emergency of the Military Service. This action of the assistant comptroller was without the knowledge or consent of Lieutenant Dravo, who had no notice of the proceeding and no opportunity to be heard on the merits thereof. The Auditor for the War Department on Jan. 9, 1899, nearly two years after the claim was paid, demanded the repayment of the same. Repayment was refused, the claimant contending, first, that the allowance of \$200 was rightfully made on the merits of the case, and, second, that the reopening of the case and the disallowance of the claim without notice to him within one year after the allowance and payment thereof was in violation of the act of March 3, 1885, which provides that any claim which shall be presented and acted on under authority of this act shall be held as finally determined, and shall never thereafter be reopened or considered.

The litigation over this matter represents the United States as plaintiff against Colonel Dravo, defendant. The defendant contends that under the act of March 3, 1885, an allowance granted by one auditor cannot be reopened or disallowed by a succeeding auditor; that said act was a special act relative to special claims, of which the defendant's was one, and that the general statute which provides for all claims against the United States does not apply thereto. Moreover, the defendant holds that the statute of limitations set forth in the general statute of July 31, 1894, bars a review and reopening of said claim after one year. On the other hand, the plaintiff contends that the act of 1885 was superseded by the act of 1894, which provides that the balances certified by auditors shall be final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the Government, but "that any person whose accounts have been settled . . . or the Comptroller of the Treasury may, within a year, obtain a revision of the said accounts by the Comptroller of the Treasury." The plaintiff further holds that the revision of the claim by the assistant comptroller within one year after payment took the claim out of the one year's statute of limitations, even though the revision was ex parte and without notice to the defendant. The defendant contends that the secret revision of the claim was unavailable to take it out of the statute of limitations until notice thereof was conveyed to him, and that no such notice was given until more than a year after the claim was allowed and paid.

After the case, as stated above, was submitted to the court, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, U.S. District Attorney, counsel for plaintiff, applied for an order to amend the bill of complaint by inserting the following:

"That the death of said horse was not the result of any exigency or necessity of the Military Service in which the said defendant was then and there engaged; but, on the contrary, the death of said horse resulted directly from and through the fault and negligence of this defendant, in that he, the said defendant, being, at the time of the death of said horse, an officer in the United States Army, and as such officer being entitled to and actually being issued a full ration of forage for said horse, and therefore there being no necessity for said horse to be turned out to herd, he, the said defendant, did carelessly and negligently cause and permit his said horse to be turned out with a public herd of horses, thereby negligently and carelessly subjecting said horse to the danger which resulted in the death of said horse through no fault or neglect on the part of these plaintiffs." This application was opposed by Colonel Dravo's counsel, Mr. Alexander S. Bacon. The ruling of the court given on Dec. 29, 1902, is as follows:

"The motion to amend complaint is denied because, if granted, the complaint would still be demurrable, inasmuch as it would contain no allegation that in the allowance or payment of the claim presented by the defendant, there was any mistake of law or fact, and no allegation that any fraud had been practiced on the Government by the defendant in any stage of the proceedings. The proviso of the act was manifestly inserted by Congress to prevent officers and enlisted men whose claims for loss or damages had once been examined, allowed and paid, from being vexed by just such actions as this would be if the complaint were amended as prayed."

The effect of Justice Lacombe's decision is to sustain Colonel Dravo's claim. The District Attorney, in his motion to amend, pointed out that since the action under review was instituted two other cases involving exactly the same laws and facts very similar to those in the Dravo case have been decidedly adverse to the plaintiffs. Colonel Dravo's persistence in fighting this case through a year and a half of litigation to a conclusion so obviously in accord with reason and justice is deserving of the highest praise. In his answer to the bill of complaint, he declared himself aggrieved that he should be made to bear the burden and expense of settling a question of law in defending so small a claim, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that it has been settled in a way that will doubtless save many of his fellow officers from the exasperating annoyance such as he has suffered at the hands of unduly zealous officers of the Treasury Department.

EDUCATION OF ARMY CHILDREN.

The instruction of the children of the Army is given under peculiar difficulties, as there is no regular systematic training for the teacher such as is given in the modern public schools; nor is there any prescribed system of mind training or culture for Army pupils as there is in large city institutions.

The instructor is selected from among the enlisted men

of the post, and is generally some man of more than ordinary attainments who has had the advantages of a higher education. He uses his own knowledge in the care of these little ones as he deems most proper, although his work is under the supervision of an Army officer who informs him as to what is desired in the result and the methods that are to be used.

In an Army post the school children are from five to fifteen years old; this necessitates a greater number of classes for one teacher than in the ordinary school and makes the study of specialized subjects almost an impossibility. Then, again, some of the children have never had any schooling outside of their homes, while others have obtained an understanding of the common branches here and there, as the exigencies of the Service have changed their parents from one station to another.

A pupil cannot always be placed in a class that carries him on with the studies he had pursued previously, so the scholars are grouped together in average classes, either as beginners, or among those who are able to take the work above that of the primary class, and thus gradually upward. Each school has, therefore, from four to six regular grades.

The primary or first grade is composed of the little ones who are early learning that a written sentence expresses a thought; learning to count and to begin work in the Primary Reader. Great care is exercised with these children, as they have just commenced the foundation of their future attainments, and they are taught especially to formulate their ideas in an acute and effective manner.

The second, third, and, perhaps, the fourth grades, have not dissimilar work, except that each grade has its respective primer, with spelling; while arithmetic is also dealt with accordingly. Writing in copy-books is now introduced and given daily to all pupils in the grades, and also to those who are more advanced. General lesson work in nature is taken up in each grade and simple work in composition offered.

The fifth grade, and pupils above that grade, take more serious and complete work. These are written orthography, United States history, geography, with map drawing, arithmetic and reading. Compositions on some subject of the daily lessons are written once per week, and the results are excellent. One afternoon in the week is spent in unusual but instructive work. Stories are read, and reproduced by the pupils, each giving his own version and telling it to the school in his own manner. Ofttimes a pupil of the higher class is seated in the teacher's chair, to direct these lessons from his personal observations and instructions. This causes a careful study of the work beforehand by the pupil selected that is of most material benefit.

Memory work is emphasized and all children learn selections from the best authors, and are taught gestures and methodic speaking. Discipline is always of the best, owing to the natural surroundings being of a military character; then, also, there are none of the common street vices that come to the children from contact with the miscellaneous population that exists in a city; and a child raised amid the Army surroundings is always filled with a national and patriotic sentiment and follows the ideal of the earnest, temperate, manly man of the Army—the true soldier and the gentleman!

CLAUDE MARSHALL PETTIBONE.

ALLOTMENTS FOR POST BUILDINGS.

The War Department has made public an interesting announcement relative to the allotments made by the Secretary of War, acting upon the recommendations of a board of officers of which Major Gen. S. B. M. Young was the president, for new buildings at Army posts. The statement of the War Department follows:

"Under the Army Appropriation Act approved June 30, 1902, there was appropriated 'For the construction, equipment and maintenance of suitable buildings at military post and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium, to be expended in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War, five hundred thousand dollars.'

"Inasmuch as there are something over one hundred military posts and stations at which a building of the character described is needed, and as a very few such buildings could be constructed with the sum appropriated, the War Department found itself confronted with a serious problem in the determination of which of these one hundred or more posts should be selected. Accordingly, the Department Commanders were called upon for reports as to the comparative needs of the posts in their respective departments, and it was not until about the 1st of November that all Department Commanders had reported. On the 12th of November, a Board of Officers consisting of Major General Young, Brigadier General Carter and Major John T. French, Jr., of the Quartermasters' Department, was appointed by the Secretary of War to examine these reports and recommend to the Department Commanders, and recommend the posts at which these buildings should be constructed, and the amount to be allotted to the construction of each.

"Although the total of the amount asked for by the several Department Commanders was double the amount of the appropriation, General Young's board has carefully considered the more pressing needs of the larger posts and has made its recommendations accordingly. It has recommended \$25,000 for building the drill hall at Plattsburg Barracks, and for fitting up and equipping it as a gymnasium, with plans for heating and lighting apparatus. For Fort Comas, \$20,000 for converting the drill hall into a gymnasium and supplying necessary equipment for gymnasium and post exchange, and for Columbus Barracks, \$2,500 for books and periodicals for reading room and equipment for gymnasium, amusement and lunch rooms. For the Presidio of San Francisco, which is not only one of our largest military posts, but the site of a camp of instruction for recruits about to go to the Philippine Islands, \$50,000 for the construction of a gymnasium and \$500 for repairs to exchange. For Fort Leavenworth, \$40,000 for establishing an exchange and gymnasium in the general mess building and school room in the old bakery, and library and reading room in the old exchange building, and a swimming pool and for an exchange and gymnasium in the general mess building at Fort Riley, \$25,000. For Vancouver Barracks, for the establishment of a gymnasium, \$50,000. For Fort Snelling, \$25,000, for building for post exchange, gymnasium, reading, lunch and amusement rooms, and \$2,000 for equipment of the same. For Fort Logan, \$50,000 for the establishment of a gymnasium. For Fort Clark, Tex., \$20,000 for the construction of a gymnasium and natatorium and for remodeling the old exchange. For Fort Myer, to establish a gymnasium, comprising a gymnasium proper, shooting gallery, bowling alley, swimming pool, shower baths, toilet rooms, lockers and rooms for instructors, for use as offices and examining rooms; the structure to be of brick and to conform in style to that of other important buildings of the post, \$125,000.

"This disposes of all the appropriation except \$64,000, which the board recommends be withheld from allotment until the plans shall have been prepared to carry out the purposes for which allotments have been recommended and the cost of each more accurately determined. The board had before it the plans for the buildings which are to be constructed at Fort Hancock and Monroe, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, as well as the plans of the more important of the association buildings in New York and Brooklyn; and it is understood that the buildings to be constructed under these allotments will follow generally those plans which the Young Men's Christian Association has found to be admirably suited for the purpose.

"The Secretary of War has approved these recommendations, and they will be carried out at once under the direction of the Quartermaster General."

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The annual meeting of the athletic representatives of
West Point and Annapolis took place at the Army and
Navy Club in Washington, Saturday, Jan. 10. The com-
mittees were West Point—Lieut. Col. G. J. Fieberger,
Capt. D. E. Nolan and Capt. P. E. Pierce; Annapolis—
Comdr. C. E. Colahan, Comdr. William F. Halsey and
Lieut. J. N. Poyer. The meeting was for the purpose
of arranging the details of the annual football game
between the two institutions, and the adoption of an
eligibility code to apply to both Academies, which ques-
tion was brought about by the Naval Academy authori-
ties. The age limit for entrance to West Point being
much higher than that in force at Annapolis allows
football or other athletic men to enter the Military
Academy who would be too old for admittance to the
Naval Academy, and this the Navy Association thinks
is unfair. The Naval Academy committee returned to
Annapolis on Jan. 13, and Commander Halsey, secre-
tary to the Association, is quoted as saying that both
committees were in favor of continuing the football
games, but there were certain conditions that neither
of them would agree to. These conditions, he said, would
be kept strictly confidential until further plans were
adopted.

In answer to inquiry, we would state that there is no
duty charged on the personal effects of officers or their
families imported into the Philippines, if it is shown
that such effects have been in actual use, and affidavit
is made to that effect. The law includes among the non-
dutiable articles the following: "Supplies imported by
the United States Government for the use of the Army,
Navy and Marine Hospital Service, or by insular govern-
ment for its use or that of its subordinate branches.
Wearing apparel, toilet objects and articles for personal
use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instru-
ments, theatrical costumes, jewels and table services
bearing evident signs of having been used, imported by
travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to
their profession and position. The customs authorities may
exact a bond for the exportation of these articles when
deemed necessary by them. It is provided that if the
regulations in each case are not complied with, or if
the examination is not entirely satisfactory, the exemp-
tion shall be annulled, and the duties stipulated in the
tariff shall be collected."

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SERIOUS SITUATION FOR ARMY LIEUTENANTS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has not as
yet taken any action on the nominations of lieutenants
which have been before the Senate for several weeks. The
question of reporting these nominations came up before
the Committee at its meeting on Jan. 15, but objection
was made to any definite action being taken while some
of the questions involved were pending before the Su-
preme Court of the District, as was stated last week.
The Secretary of War has been called upon to show
cause by Jan. 31 why the writ of mandamus petitioned
for by Lieutenants Edwards and Dougherty, of the Ar-
tillery Corps, should not be served. Judge Advocate
General Davis and the District Attorney have already
outlined the answer to be made by Secretary Root.
There are two kinds of duties required to be performed
by public officials: the discretionary duty and the mini-
sterial duty. It is an old rule of the courts of this country
that writs of mandamus will not be granted where the
discretionary action of an official who stands in the
position of the defendant is involved. It is contended by
the Secretary of War that his actions in arranging the
lineal or "relative" rank of the lieutenants appointed
under the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, were
discretionary in every sense of the word, that is, that
Congress left it to the Secretary to determine how these
officers should be arranged, subject to one or two consid-
erations.

In the meanwhile it is pointed out at the War Depart-
ment that unless Congress takes some action looking to
the confirmation of the nominations of the lieutenants
held up because of the lineal rank controversy, they will
be legislated out of the Army on March 4, when Con-
gress adjourns. In our issue of Jan. 10, we gave the
law governing brevet nominations made during one ses-
sion of Congress but never acted upon. The same law
applies to the cases of the lieutenants. If Congress
takes no action looking to confirmation before it ad-
journs next March there is no possible room for doubt
that about 209 lieutenants will be left out of the Army,
and all of those promoted during the recess to the grade
of captain and first lieutenant awaiting confirmation will
be returned to the grade from which they were promoted.
The situation looks serious. The Secretary of
War is not required to show cause in the District Su-
preme Court until Jan. 31, which means that the cases
will probably not be decided upon for several months
longer, or after Congress adjourns. In the meanwhile,
the Senate Committee on Military Affairs feels that it
should not report favorably the nominations until the
cases have been settled by the courts. Unless the Senate
Committee changes its mind before March 4, these lieutenants
will be legislated entirely out of the Army by
lack of action on their nominations.

As far as the Bankhead bill is concerned it has little
or no chance of being passed by Congress. The House
and Senate Military Committee undoubtedly hold with
the War Department in regard to this matter and believe
that Secretary Root arranged the officers according to
their lineal rank in conformity with the law and with
justice.

SHALL THE CANTEN BE RESTORED?

Inasmuch as a bill has been introduced in the House
of Representatives to permit the sale of beer and light
wines at post exchanges, the discussion on this per-
plexing question may be considered as re-opened. With
the hope, therefore, that the discussion may be conducted
in the light of experience and solely with regard for
the welfare of the enlisted men whom it chiefly con-
cerns, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL feels in duty bound
to submit certain facts concerning the matter to the
judgment of a candid public. Let it be admitted if
need be that the sale of liquor at Army posts is an evil.
Let it be admitted that the absolute non-use of alcoholic
beverages by soldiers is something devoutly to be de-
sired, and let all hands admit, as we do cheerfully, that
the opponents of the Army canteen are actuated by the
kindest, purest motives. Yet the fact remains that
the objection of these well-meaning men and women to
the sale of beer and light wines at post exchanges under
clear and rigorous restrictions is based upon sentimental
grounds which are in direct conflict with the results
of experience. If the soldier's physical nature could
be changed and his appetite for liquor removed by a
General Order, the chances are that such an order
would be issued before to-morrow's sunrise. If intem-
perance among civilians and all its baleful consequences
could be abolished by act of Congress, who doubts that
the beneficent process of legislation would be speedily
applied? But the whole question as regards soldiers
and civilians alike must be dealt with from the stand-
point of human nature, as it is, rather than the impos-
sible ideal the reformers would like it to be, and if we
approach it on that level we should attach at least as
much weight to the opinion of Army officers of high
character and broad experience as to the contentions
of sentimental reformers and agitators, no matter how
devout and sincere.

We hold, therefore, that reports on the canteen ques-

tion made by post commanders at the close of the year under instructions from the Secretary of War should be regarded as competent testimony. Of the large number of officers making these reports—many of them commanding large bodies of troops—not one says that the abolition of the canteen has resulted in improved conditions among the enlisted men. Not one urges a continuation of the present system, but according to the Adjutant General of the Army, "it is desired and urged by the great majority of officers and men, and by none more earnestly than by those of pronounced temperance views, that the canteen be restored." After pointing out that since the abolition of the canteen nearly 300 saloons have been established at Army posts within the United States and that there are more than 1,300 vile drinking resorts adjacent to the various posts of the Army, Adjutant General Corbin adds: "Numerous reports confirm the views long held by this office that the old exchange contributed to sobriety, health, and contentment of the men. The increase of desertions and of trials for infractions of discipline is, by those best informed, attributed to the abolition of the former privileges of the exchange."

Another personal witness whose testimony will compel the earnest attention of every unprejudiced reader is Major Louis Livingston Seaman, late Surgeon U.S.V., who publishes a broad-minded discussion of the canteen question in the North American Review. As a medical officer of varied experience in military hospitals; as Chief of the Medical Staff at Blackwells and Wards Islands, New York for ten years, and as a temperance man who would gladly abolish alcoholic beverages from the face of the earth, Major Seaman unhesitatingly declares that in abolishing the canteen "Congress, 'killing a mouse, resurrected a monster,' and that in considering its restoration Congress will do well to remember that the result of its action has not promoted temperance. On the contrary, it has decidedly promoted intemperance, insanity, insubordination, discontent, sullenness, disease and desertion." To follow Major Seaman a little further: From 1878 to 1888, the admissions to the military hospitals for alcoholism and resultant evils numbered, 1,640, while from 1888 to 1897—the last seven years being under the canteen—they numbered only 923. During the seven years with the canteen insanity in the Army decreased more than 31 per cent. During the year before the establishment of the canteen the trials and convictions for drunkenness and offenses resulting therefrom numbered 423, while in the last year under the canteen system they numbered only 143. Desertions from the Army prior to the adoption of the canteen averaged eleven per cent., while with the canteen in operation they fell to two per cent. During the seven years immediately preceding the introduction of the canteen an annual average number of 7,273 enlisted men made deposits with the Paymaster General of the Army, while during the six years following the establishment of the canteen the annual number of such depositors averaged 8,382. During the last year of the canteen law the Paymaster General collected \$462,698 in fines from 75,000 enlisted Regulars, while in the last fiscal year, with no canteen, he collected \$632,125 in fines from 70,000 enlisted Regulars.

The facts cited above, even if their showing be taken as purely negative, prove that the abolition of the canteen has resulted in absolutely no improvement in conditions in the Army. But a host of witnesses, including officers in actual command, surgeons, pay officers and others testify that the change has been positively bad and even alarming. The contention that the sale of beer at post exchanges encourages the use of liquor among men who would otherwise let it alone is effectively refuted by Inspector General Sanger of the Army, who, after an inspection in person or by deputy of 342 companies of United States troops in the Philippines, reports that in sixty companies every enlisted man used vinous, malt, or spirituous liquors at date of enlistment; in 130 companies, between 90 and 100 per cent.; in fifty-eight companies, between 80 and 90 per cent.; in twenty-six companies, between 70 and 80 per cent., and in twenty companies, between 60 and 70 per cent. It appears from these figures that the average man who enlists in the Army is much the same as the average man who does not. The real temptation which besets him is not the neat and orderly post exchange where he is permitted to buy a limited quantity of pure beer, but the vile saloon which invites and robs him of money and self-respect at the entrance to the military reservation where he is stationed.

During the debate on the Army Appropriation Bill in the House on Jan. 13, an interesting statement concerning the Army transport service was made by Chairman Hull of the Committee on Military Affairs, who believes that the service should be continued. He declared that, taking into account the prices paid for the transports, the money spent for repairs and refitting, and charge the total against what the commercial companies now ask for similar facilities, the transport system has been a saving to the Government in dollars and cents, as well as in the health and comfort of the men. Mr. Hull said that the Government should keep at least six of the large transports in active operation. If the Army in the Philippines should be kept on a basis of 15,000 there would be perhaps 6,000 men transported each way every year. It might be taken as a certainty that a number equal to one-third of the entire force in the islands would have to be transported each way every year. Mr. Hull presented a comparative table showing the cost of traffic by the transports and by the commercial lines, according to which the trans-

portation required for the Army would cost \$18,481.76 a month less by transports than by commercial companies. To sell the transports at the small prices that would have to be accepted—not much more than ten per cent. of their cost—said Mr. Hull, "would not only impose a very large additional burden upon the Government, but, in addition, will be an absolute wrong upon the soldiers of the country who may be transported to or from these far-away islands of the Pacific. If these surplus vessels should be sold the Government in twenty years would not receive enough from the sale to justify selling, and then we are to take into consideration the possibility that we may need them any year on either the Atlantic or the Pacific coast. This to my mind is reason enough for their being kept by the Government. We have been at great expense in building up this service, but we have reached a point where we can maintain it at less expense than that at which any commercial line on earth can do this work for us; and by doing it ourselves we insure the health and comfort of our men, and no commercial line will do that. So that upon the humanitarian ground alone, if there should be no difference in the matter of cost, I should say that our Government would be doing a wrong, while we hold the Philippines, in entirely abolishing or doing away with the transport service. I want to say very frankly that if there is no other way to prohibit the sale and breaking up of this transport service I should favor an amendment that would make it impossible for the Department to do away with that service until further action by Congress."

The bill, S. 6098, to regulate the retirement of veterans of the Civil War is an excellent bill as it was introduced by Senator Proctor at the last session of Congress, but to strike out sections two and three, as is proposed, will result in serious injustice to a class of men who should be included in the benefit of the bill. It is manifestly unfair to punish a man who has been heretofore retired for wounds or disability incident to the Service, because these honorable houses have made it impossible to meet the requirement of the first section of the bill that he shall have had service on the active list over thirty-five years. As one of our correspondents says: "Has it become a disgrace thirty-seven years after the Civil War for a gallant officer of our Regular Army to show an empty sleeve or a pair of crutches, or to be on the retired list for disability incurred in the line of duty after eight, ten or less years of service? Is it any reason why, for such visible signs of battle service, he should be punished for having done his full duty, or for not being able on account of that disability to longer serve on the active list? Should he be forced to see his more fortunate comrades rewarded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, simply because by immunity from wounds or disability they have been able to serve longer on the active list than he could? Punishment for gallant war service—that is the sure effect if not the intention of this bill, should it become a law, and I again submit that it should not pass to cause the rankle of injustice to enter the hearts of these splendid officers, some of whom wear the Medal of Honor, or to further embitter the balance of the lives of all these gallant old veterans now on the retired list. It was bad enough to lose limbs and health, to starve in Libby Prison and in the Andersonville stockade, without being forced to feel, through rank injustice, that what they willingly sacrificed for their country in those years by such losses, or the long drawn out years of ill health since, was given in vain." The bill is an excellent one and should be passed, but with the second and third sections included.

The much-talked-of 16-inch gun, made by the Ordnance Department at the Watervliet Arsenal, is to be tested Jan. 17 at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. It is proposed to fire several rounds, with a charge of 460 pounds of smokeless powder and a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds. It is anticipated that a velocity of 2,300 foot-seconds will be obtained. The testing of the immense 16-inch gun brings to mind the many heated discussions as to its value that have been had in Army circles within the past few years. There is little probability that the Army will make any more guns of this size and type, although the recommendation of the Endicott Board was that eighteen of these weapons should be provided for the protection of New York, ten for San Francisco, eight for Boston and four for Hampton Roads. Since this recommendation was made, however, there has been a rapid improvement in modern ordnance for sea coast protection, and it is now believed that guns with such an enormous caliber are not required. The gun to be tested to-day will probably be mounted as a part of the defenses of New York harbor, as it would seem ridiculous to build such a weapon at such a great expense and then put it to no use. The gun is theoretically able to send its big projectile for a distance of 20.978 miles.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from the William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company dated Jan. 6, 1903, which explains the bid of that concern for the construction of the armored cruisers equipped with the Niclausse type of boiler. In another letter of the same date it is stated that by inadvertence the sum of the bid of the concern for the construction of the two cruisers on the special plans outlined above was given as \$4,000,000 each, instead of \$4,000,000 each, as intended. In the letter first received the Cramps say: "We propose to build one armored cruiser under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1902, under Class II, and

in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by the Department for Class I, with certain slight modifications due to the use of the improved Niclausse type of boiler and duplicating the engines now being fitted in the cruisers Colorado and Pennsylvania, which will occupy practically the same space shown in plans of Class I, both as to boilers, engines and coal space, and in the introduction of the General Electric Company's turbo-generators, or generators driven by steam turbines instead of reciprocating engines, for the sum of four million one hundred thousand dollars and for two armored cruisers for the sum of four million and sixty thousand dollars each. In case the direct current apparatus with reciprocating engines, as called for in the Department's specifications, is used the price will be \$35,000 additional for each vessel."

The protest made by the New York Shipbuilding Company to the recommendation of the Board on Construction that the contracts for the building of the armored cruisers Washington and Tennessee be given to the William Cramps and Sons Shipbuilding Company has aroused the greatest interest at the Navy Department. Not only is each member of the Board on Construction particularly interested in the matter, but the Secretary of the Navy has announced that he will not make the award of the contracts until he has given the bids submitted by the various companies the most careful consideration. It has developed that, although all of the members of the Board on Construction finally signed the report, one or two objected strenuously to the award being given as it was on the ground that the Cramps were actually allowed to change their bid. The contention of the New York Shipbuilding Company is that in view of the fact that it made the lowest bid for the construction of both ships on the plans and specifications of the Department, it is entitled to the award. This company claims that the Cramps were given the opportunity of submitting a lower bid after the bids had been opened. What action will be taken by the Secretary of the Navy is problematical.

When, in 1862, the squadron under Commodore Dupont captured Port Royal, S.C., from the Southerners, the general criticism of the naval officers present was that the harbor offered an excellent site for a naval station. For some reason the attempt to establish such a station at Port Royal has not been a success, and, after expending \$1,225,648.94, it has been decided to abandon the station in favor of one at Charleston. The dry dock at Port Royal, which we had occasion to criticize at the time it was built, is reported to be worthless. As this is the chief asset of the Government, there is little left to show for the expenditure of over one million dollars. The land is worth less than its cost and the value of the buildings to the Government is estimated at \$239,913.66. But, as it is inadvisable to have two naval stations so near together as Charleston and Port Royal, the Secretary of the Navy, in a report to Congress just submitted, states that it would be advisable to sell the property if any one could be found to buy it. We think that a customer could be found in the German Government, which appears to be anxious to possess a station on this side of the Atlantic.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in organizing a commission of engineers to project and supervise the construction of the great tunnel system in New York, turns naturally to the Engineer Corps of the Army, and with characteristic wisdom selects Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond, U.S.A., as chief of that important body. Colonel Raymond's fitness for this duty, which involves one of the most colossal engineering projects ever undertaken, has been abundantly demonstrated by his brilliant services on extensive public improvements in other parts of the United States, and we do not doubt that his part in developing the great tunnel system which is destined to revolutionize the railway traffic centering in New York will add new distinction to the branch of the military service to which he belongs.

The article on "Bullying in the British Army," by George Cecil, of London, which we published Dec. 27, appears to have created some excitement in British service circles. The Army and Navy Gazette states that it is a collection of mis-statements and perversions of fact, "and when it was sent by its author for publication in the Gazette it was returned with thanks." In a letter to the editor of the Gazette in reply Mr. Cecil says: "I think you are doing yourself an injustice. For, instead of indulging in this rude form of editorial hooliganism, you very politely wrote a line to the effect that such an article would 'offend your readers.'"

While there probably was no politics in the matter, it is a curious circumstance that in the vote by which the House Committee on Naval Affairs rejected the bill to place Constr. Richmond P. Hobson, U.S.N., on the retired list, every Southern member of the Committee who was present voted against the measure. It is understood that Constructor Hobson's friends will call the bill up again when there is a fuller attendance of members of the Committee, their belief being that under these circumstances they can obtain a favorable report.

Owing to the state of the roads, the automobiles were found of but little use during the recent army maneuvers in Russia. The light ones did very well in dry weather, making from nine to eighteen miles an hour, but in rainy weather they made very slow progress through the sand.

INJUSTICE FOR VS. INJUSTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Of the three branches of the Service the 2d lieutenants of Infantry probably suffered the most by the act of Feb. 2, 1901. The 1900 class of West Point and the men commissioned from the ranks from July 25, 1900, to Sept. 1, 1900, were jumped by about 200 Volunteers. These men entered West Point or the ranks expecting that the laws then in force would be adhered to, and in accepting their commissions never dreamed that the Government would break faith with them by placing men above them with a later date of commission. In the cases of many of the Regular officers who were jumped by so many Volunteers it has ruined the prospects of their entire future, for in the ordinary course of promotion their chances of a majority before they are sixty-four years of age are very slight. Does a circumstance like that tend to make a man zealous in his work or more loyal to his profession?

And now the Volunteers are endeavoring to have the relative rank of nearly all the lieutenants of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry changed. This was what was expressly forbidden by the act of Feb. 2, 1901. The words "that no person appointed under the provisions of this section shall be placed above another in the same grade with longer commissioned service" (Sec. 28, act. Feb. 2, 1901) are what are now hurting the Volunteers, and they are trying to have them changed. But in what manner they have been disregarded by the War Department to the detriment of the rights (?) of Volunteers is more than the feeble mind of the writer can grasp.

We agree with the Volunteers that the provisions of Sec. 28, act of Feb. 2, 1901, that "nothing herein contained shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned in the Regular Army" has been nullified. For had it not been, the Volunteers appointed would have taken rank among themselves according to prior commissioned service, and not among the Regulars who had already been commissioned.

Heretofore all officers commissioned in the Service, whether from West Point, the ranks or civil life, took rank according to percentages made in examination, and the wording "as determined by length of prior commissioned service" was undoubtedly intended to change from the percentage to the length of service rule in the case of Volunteer appointments, and not that they should jump over the heads of men already commissioned in the Regular Service. And unless a statement published about a year ago was false—and it has never been denied—it was so explained by the chairman of the House Military Committee to the House on a question by a member when the bill was before the House.

Please understand that if the Volunteers are successful in making the change they are now trying to make the writer will be a number of files better off than he now is, so he is not writing from any selfish motives. Now, if the lists of 1st and 2d lieutenants must be changed to satisfy the Volunteers, why compute actual commissioned service to Feb. 2, 1901, instead of to the time when all the vacancies under act of Feb. 2, 1901, were filled?

Some of the Volunteers were mustered out in May or June, 1901, went home for eight, nine or more months, and then obtained commissions, but no deductions were made for the time lost. All the vacancies under act of Feb. 2, 1901, were not filled until sometime in May or June, 1902. If the lists must be re-arranged, why not arrange them to June 30, 1902? Just notice what this would do in some cases.

2d Lieutenant Graham, 22d Inf., who stood No. 154 in the Army Register for 1902, has 896 days' commissioned service to June 30, 1902, and 2d Lieutenant Rogers, 28th Inf., who stood No. 34 (120 numbers above Graham), and is now a 1st lieutenant, has 893 days' commissioned service to June 30, 1902 (three days less than Graham). Rogers' promotion to 1st lieutenant dates June 15, 1902, 36 days after he accepted his commission as 2d lieutenant.

Again, 2d Lieutenant Glade, of the 4th Infantry, who stood No. 104, has 748 days prior commissioned service to June 30, 1902, to 742 days' prior commissioned service of Lieutenant Petty, 20th Inf., who stood No. 82 (22 above Glade).

Do the above examples look very much like justice?

ONE WHO LIKES TO SEE JUSTICE FOR ALL.

THAT ARMY LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is not to be supposed that those who are responsible for the arrangement of the lists of lieutenants in the Army, as recently published in the JOURNAL, were governed by any other considerations than those of law and justice, terms by no means synonymous but each worthy of respect. And yet it would seem that had the simple provisions of the law and its obvious intent been followed, the officers appointed would have been thankful for their commissions and, as a rule, satisfied with their places. Whereas, we shall now have one class fighting for what they deem justice and another class fighting to hold on to what they have. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has more than once published what claimed to be the explanation of the War Department, but the trouble, apparently, was that it did not explain; there seemed to be a missing link somewhere and things wouldn't fit. In the light of the list recently published by the JOURNAL, with its convenient arrangement of distinguishing marks, perhaps, if you will answer a few questions it will go somewhat towards clearing up this grand muddle, which ought not to be any muddle at all.

Commencing, then, with the first lieutenants of Infantry, we find this list headed with the explanation that all "those marked with an asterisk were appointed under the provisions of the Act of February 2, 1901," that is, they entered the Army on that date, and "those not marked with an asterisk were in service prior to February 2, 1901." So we start out with flying colors and a perfect understanding. Of course, those "already in service" cannot be disturbed; of course not, for the law says so. We sail down the list of those "already in service" until we strike the asterisk and find that Lieutenant Bjornstad, with a service of 2 years, 8 months and 22 days, heads his class. He is followed, in good order, by Prescott and Fry, but here we strike a snag, for we encounter Lieutenant Eaton without any decoration but who was not only "already in service" but had been a first lieutenant nearly a year before the three men above him entered the Service. Following down the list we pass the names of more than two hundred officers with various lengths of service before the three men named entered the Army but over all of whom they have been placed. By the time we arrive at this point we have about made up our minds that prior commissioned service in the Army is not to count against a

single day's longer commissioned service in the Volunteers. It seems pretty hard lines and rather in disregard of law and the customs of the Service; but no matter, we feel that we have arrived at that "explanation." But alas! 220 files further down the list we come to a Point where we are baffled again. Here is another officer with a star indicating that he entered the Service on the same day and with the same date of commission as the more fortunate trio over 200 files above him and with a length of service just as long, barring a few days. What is Lieutenant Point doing away down in the immortals anyway? And the mystery deepens as we glance up at scores of undecorated names with commissions as first lieutenants of the same date, February 2, 1901, but with months or a whole year of less service than Lieutenant Point, and down below this Point, where we have paused to gaze, upon a score and more of the decorated names of men with length of commissioned service exceeding that of a hundred men above them.

We go no further into this mystery, Mr. Editor, and ask you to explain. Now don't pass our imperfections by in contemptuous silence, as is your habit when we ask silly questions, but please explain in a foot note. Call us any names you please, but do give us another "explanation." Not one of those lucid ones with which the War Department (Clerk) is wont to "feel the pulse of the nation," but a genuine, bona fide explanation.

Passing to second lieutenants, we make no comments on the list as published because you inform us in your last issue that it is to be revised and it may be well to await the latest revised edition. Still, a few remarks may be pertinent based upon recent experience. The law, I believe, is perfectly clear in stating that the order of classification of those appointed and commissioned on February 2, 1901, shall be, first, Volunteers holding commissions; second, enlisted men, and third, civilians. Now there is no question of the justice of the law in rating the intelligent young man who enlisted for commissions, and served their country faithfully for them, above the untied young civilian. Most of the men who enlisted in the hopes of a commission did so because they knew in the first place that they could pass the necessary examination, for which, as a rule, they proved better prepared than the Volunteers; and they are fully the equals of the latter socially and won their spurs in a soldierly fashion.

After the passage of the act (and for months beforehand) the Volunteer officers had several months in which to make up their minds and apply for commissions, and granting that all could not be examined before their regiments were mustered out (a violent assumption), no one would cavil at the fact that at the time they received their commissions (their appointments being conditional) they were really civilians. But the War Department assumed the right to appoint and to keep on appointing men from civil life and to call them Volunteer officers for an indefinite time, and for ought we know may be carrying out the same unjust and unnecessary policy still. Now, when a Volunteer officer is discharged or resigns he becomes a civilian under the law and the law of appointment clearly defines where he belongs, and yet scores of these men, with no idea of entering the Army when they accepted their discharge from the Volunteers, were appointed many months afterwards, and notwithstanding that they were civilians, they were placed above the men commissioned from the ranks of the Regular Army. There are many instances of such civilians who, more than a year after their discharge, have concluded that, after all, they would like the Army, have applied for appointments and for no other reason than that they had happened to serve as Volunteers for a few days or a month a year or two back, have been placed above men commissioned from the ranks who, besides having been officers for a year or two, had served faithfully in both Cuba and in the Philippines.

While the first lieutenants are fighting for their rights, this, the best class of the second lieutenants, had better unite in a claim for justice under the law; and in this case the terms are synonymous.

ASTERISK.

With reference to the suggestion of our correspondent that we ought to understand the explanation of the War Department and make it clear to him, we beg to say, as the old Scotch woman said when she was asked if she understood the sermons of her parson, "Do you think I would have the impudence?"

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your letter from "A Friend of the Army" in issue of Jan. 3 on the subject of "Army Relief Society" should serve one good purpose if no other, and that is to call attention to the fact that we have a practical "Army Relief Society" of our own, from which we can provide for the very contingencies mentioned by your correspondent in case of sudden death without sacrificing self-respect by accepting the charity of well disposed "friends of the Army." Their sympathy for our hardships and dangers is highly appreciated, and their assistance in all cases of necessity should be gratefully acknowledged, but it seems to the writer that "The Army Mutual Aid Association" fills the very function mentioned much better than any charitable organization could possibly do, and that to divert from our own association the support it deserves would be at least a tactical error.

Any officer who has ordinary thrift and prudence will either become a member of the "Army Mutual Aid Association" or will make a similar provision in some other reliable way for the contingencies mentioned. There is no possible excuse for a failure to do so. There may be sympathy for the victims of those who neglect so obvious a duty, but there can be no such sentiment for the officer who makes such victims as a result of carelessness or thriftlessness. The very nature of our occupation calls for the exercise of this prudence; it calls imperatively for such prudence on the part of every officer who has a family to support.

Let every officer become a member of our own association and there will be no possibility of such cases as those mentioned by your correspondent. We are not subjects for charity; we have good salaries, even though the uniform be changed every year, and we can provide to the extent indicated for our own without the necessity of charity from any source.

The Army Mutual Aid Association was organized for the purpose of providing a fund to meet the exigencies of sudden death of its members, and to insure that their dependents would have enough money to support them during the one year needed to file properly their pension claims. Its benefit, payable as soon as the death of a member is announced by the Adjutant General's Office, is three thousand dollars, a sum ample for the purposes named. One-half of this sum can be had instantly on

the death of a member by his beneficiary when needed. That provision relieves the bereaved family of all care as to the question of ready money at such a time of sorrow, and provides for their immediate necessities at once. The association has no taint of charity connected with its benefit. There is no loss of self-respect in accepting its aid, for the member has contributed his full share to the general fund of the association. The assessments are not exorbitant; they are below those of every reputable life insurance company, and the reason is that there is no profit to any person whatever in the operations of our association. It is a mutual benefit association, pure and simple. The member pays annually for his annual protection. He gets value received daily for his expenditure, which is but nominal. Let all young officers become members of this association, more especially all married officers, and there will be no need for charity to be invoked for the purposes named by your correspondent.

A CAPTAIN.

A WOMAN NEEDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Ever since Amazonian regiments went out of fashion some years ago it has been the popular belief that the Army offered no position for a woman except the rather anomalous one of "camp-follower," which comprehensive work includes everything from the wife of the commanding officer to the abandoned female who hovers on the flanks of an army in the field and on the outskirts of the garrison in the time of peace. Apparently the time has come when the installation of a woman or women on some of the boards in the Service might be an advantage, not especially to the woman, but to the Service. These remarks are evoked by the recent remarkable changes in the uniform, and by an article in your issue of Jan. 3 headed "Furnishing Officers' Quarters." As regards the former, the "grave and reverend seniors" composing the "uniform board" deliberated long and earnestly and finished by deliberately selecting two of the most utterly unserviceable colors known. Women do not claim to be military geniuses, but they do know about colors and their durability from experience, and any woman could have told those same "reverend seniors" that they could not have picked out less serviceable colors than the light blue selected for the Infantry and the "olive-drab" of the overcoat. White becomes soiled, but it never completely loses its identity; light blue not only soils, but fades and changes color, so that our Infantry friends will be light blue, faded blue, sickly blue-green, and dirty gray, according to the length of wear of their stripes and facings, and will present "where two or three are gathered together" a highly variegated and interesting appearance.

The overcoat is supposed to be fitted for exposure, yet any woman will inform you that a tint of "olive" in any goods practically insures fading and streaking. Why change the overcoat, anyway? Dark blue is a most serviceable color under all conditions, and as the overcoat is worn much oftener with the blue than with the olive-drab uniform, it would certainly be much more in keeping.

In regard to the suggestion that the Government furnish the necessary furniture, if desired, in officers' quarters, I only desire to say that if the Q.M.G.'s figures, published in the JOURNAL, represent the best terms he can get, I would respectfully suggest that he take some female member of his family on his next shopping trip, as the furniture people have evidently taken advantage of his inexperience to place remarkable values on their merchandise.

A few items which have amused some women greatly are: Kitchen table, \$3.50 (Government price); two single iron beds, \$9.50; Chiffonier, \$31, etc. I can go to the most reputable furniture dealers and buy almost any of the articles named, in excellent quality, for less than the price for which it is stated the Government can buy them.

Respectfully but firmly I submit that a woman is needed in the Army.

CROSS-SABRES.

WHY DOCTORS AVOID THE SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I see in your issue of Jan. 3 a paragraph stating the number of vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy. You say that the medical societies, etc., should call the attention of the young members to the advantages offered those who pass a satisfactory mental, physical and professional examination. I doubt if there is a medical college of any standing which has not put before its graduates at some time or other the advantages of the Army and Navy, and I think that most young doctors know of the opening in the Medical Corps of these Services. Why, then, don't they take advantage of it? Because—take the Army first—they have to pass a very severe examination. If successful they are given a commission and get a salary of \$1,650 per year, with quarters, allowances of fuel, forage, etc. This is a great bait for some, but it does not catch many. A man toils for five years here and there according to the desires of the surgeon general; then he is promoted to a captaincy and gets a raise to \$1,800 per year. Here he remains indefinitely. The Army was a good place for a young M.D., but now there is no chance for promotion beyond a captain.

Now, on the other hand, take the Navy Medical Corps. A young M.D. passes his examination and is commissioned an assistant surgeon with rank of lieutenant, junior grade. This gives him \$1,650 per year at sea and no allowances whatever. On shore he gets \$1,402 and quarters, or, if quarters are not furnished him, he gets \$24 in lieu thereof per month. At the end of three years he is again examined rigidly, and if he passes he is commissioned a passed assistant surgeon, with no increase of pay nor in rank until a line officer who graduated at the Naval Academy about the time he entered the Service goes through the grade of ensign, catches up to him, as a junior lieutenant, then passes him into the grade of senior lieutenant. Then this M.D. can get an increase in pay and rank, and not until then. Comparing the two Services, Army and Navy, the M.D. who enters the former is far better off than the one who enters the Navy, but neither one of them is as well off as his classmates who have stayed in civil life and put in their time in private practice. A good, upright man who pays strict attention to his profession is far better off at the end of five or six years than one who has entered the Government Services and has to take every dollar he makes to pay his expenses.

I know what I am talking about, because I have had the experience. I was in the Navy on a salary of \$1,700 a year at sea, and I had a pretty hard time of it. On shore duty I got \$1,400, and after paying for uniforms, various odds and ends like subscribing for entertainments, memorial tablets, sailors' retreats, etc., and paying a

cook \$30, besides my household expenses, my \$1,400 looked as if it had been struck by lightning. I cannot agree with you that the advantages you speak of are worth the trouble to go through a rigid examination, sever yourself from your family for years at a time, and at the end of five or six years be as badly off financially as when you started. Until the Government can afford to pay better salaries to its surgeons, passed assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons they will always be short of medical officers.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

LET THE EXCHANGE FUND ALONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you kindly allow me a little space for my little growl? Ye gods! why should the soul of mortal man so suffer? In your issue of Jan. 3 you stated that General Corbin suggested that the Government employ competent tailors and pay them for their services from the post exchange funds, these tailors to make the officers' uniforms of the less fine quality, thereby entailing a great saving for the officers. Now this is a praiseworthy idea, well conceived. Why?

The pay of a colonel is about \$375 per month, and the other officers of the post between that grade and the junior 2d lieutenant draw according to rank and service not less than \$116.60 per month, while the enlisted man, for whom the exchange was established and who should receive all the benefits, receives the magnificent sum of \$13 per month. Considerable difference, eh? But then it is right if the powers that be see fit to eat the meat out of the nut and throw the shells to the crowd. Thirteen dollars is too much money for an enlisted man to have in his possession at one time; stop a part of it and have it denoted with the exchange officer in each post for the purpose of paying tailors for making uniforms. Be still, my fast beating heart; I have found out that there is a dividend in the post exchanges; now I may have a little extra to eat (not much since the W.C.T.U. made the dry canteen), but why raise my hopes to have them dashed to the ground? A good soldier should not eat; he should devote the profits and all his spare cash to buying uniforms for his colonel. Yes, that is a laudable and commendable idea; every enlisted man in the Army is in accord with it.

While on the matter of uniforms I do not see where any of the powers are breaking their hearts or straining themselves to reimburse the enlisted man for the money he will have to expend in replacing the uniform he has now on hand. It will cost the average soldier about \$100 to equip himself in a complete uniform. Nothing said about his exchange paying for this expenditure.

I know most of the enlisted men do not in the least object to being taught to lift up their voices in song, as all know the power of song, how it can soothe the savage beast or melt a heart of stone, nor have I heard a single dissenting voice against the thought of King Edward's "Thomas Atkins" monkey drill; but there is a wall against the onslaught against our stomach through the post exchange for making uniforms by all who draw

\$13 PER MONTH.

CARRYING INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY.

Newport, Ky., Dec. 23, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Permit me a few remarks upon our national coast-defenses in your valuable journal. The public sale at book stores in the United States of maps of the U.S. coast and geodetic survey ought to be prohibited by the proper authorities, as by this means valuable information is conveyed into unauthorized hands. I am thoroughly familiar with the excellence and unsurpassed accuracy of these maps, and I have often taken the longitude and latitude of any point on the Atlantic or Pacific coast of the United States of no particular importance as accurate as 10 seconds of a degree by simply scaling the distances from the nearest meridian and parallel shown on all maps. As an instance in fact I will take the longitude and latitude of the light-house of Santo Thomas, on the island of Porto Rico. The exact position is N. Lat. 18 degrees, 19 minutes, 19 seconds; W. Long. 64 degrees, 55 minutes, 22 seconds. My own result by scaling from a U.S. coast-survey map was Lat. 18 degrees, 19 minutes, 6 seconds, and Long. 64 degrees, 55 minutes, 18 seconds, a difference in latitude of 13 seconds and in longitude only 4 seconds. The length of a second in Lat. 18 degrees is equal to 100.86 feet, and of a second in Long. 64 degrees is 44.58 feet. The soundings are also recorded along the entire coast with exactness for a distance of from 10 to 20 miles out from the coast-line. How long would it take an enemy familiar with navigation and in possession of our U.S. coast-survey maps to project the necessary courses and distances, which would guide him into any bay or harbor on our coast-line not fortified? Taking into consideration the fact that we have about six thousand miles of coast-line to guard in time of war, it is not very difficult to perceive the danger of permitting the public sale of our coast-survey maps. It was not until immediately before the beginning of the American-Spanish War that Lieutenant General Miles, commanding the Army of the United States, ordered all military reservations and forts to be hereafter closed against the vulgar curiosity of civilians, and it seems to me of no less importance to prohibit the public sale of U.S. coast-survey maps.

ALEXANDER L. LUCAS.

Asst. Engineer, U. S. Engineer Dept.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The whole Army are united in the opinion that the transports should be retained. The advantages derived from them are not to be reckoned in dollars and cents. Almost everybody seems to be able to assert that the nation has certain moral obligations to the Philippines, which it cannot avoid. But it would seem that its moral obligations to the Army are not so serious. If the country has any moral obligations to the Army, certainly the transports should be retained.

Those who have made a thirty days' trip in a commercial vessel used as a troop ship know that the discomforts are not a few. The Cuban expedition is not a comparison, as most any old tub can be used for four or five days.

It is stated, by way of argument, that the commercial lines make a very low bid. Granted, but is any provision made for soldiers' families, and what is to prevent the commercial lines from raising their bids after the Government shall have disposed of its transports and after their contracts shall have expired? I suppose, as usual,

officers' and soldiers' families are not supposed to have any rights, but as a fact, they have rights which the nation cannot afford to ignore.

When soldiers are 10,000 miles from home, the sight of an American lady, or a few words with an American child goes far to lighten the depressing effect of homesickness. The demoralizing effect of homesickness is known best to those who have been there. The above argument holds its force on the supposition that the adoption of the commercial system will prevent most Army women from accompanying their husbands to the Philippine Islands. There might be a few who would go. Those with families would not be able to, on account of the expense, and the wives of enlisted men would be certain to stay at home.

The War Department may justly limit the transportation of Army women. I do not believe it can afford to stop it by the transfer of the Army transports to commercial lines.

BENEDICT.

CHIEFS FOR EACH BRANCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A bill introduced in the House of Representatives on Jan. 6 proposed the promotion of Colonel Randolph, Chief of Artillery, to the rank of brigadier general. Whether this bill is intended to further legislate for the personal benefit of Colonel Randolph, or for that of the Corps of Artillery, or for both objects, does not appear; but in any case the bill will lose an element of danger to its prospect of passing House and Senate if it can be so amended as to make its benefits general, not exclusive.

Most officers agree that the Chief of Artillery should hold the rank of a general officer; I go further than the provisions of the aforesaid bill, and would urge it be amended so as to include a chief of the Infantry, and also of the Cavalry arm of the Service with like rank. It seems but reasonable that each branch of the line of the Army should have a chief of the rank of a brigadier general whose residence should be in Washington, and whose duties should include the supervision and direction, as well as the theoretical and practical instruction, of their respective corps, and also the decision of tactical and other questions. Their position at the capital would enable them to keep their Corps up to date in all points of the science and art of war both at home and abroad, as well as to work for the interest and improvement of their subordinates. The adjutant general, with his extended range of duties, has scarcely time to study special subjects, hence the need of chiefs of the several corps. The idea is in conformity with the established organization of other armies. In Germany officers of high rank are stationed as inspectors in about twenty different provinces, their duty being to promote and report upon the efficiency of each individual officer under their command.

In this era of intellectual and practical progress in our Army, when we are adopting the war college and the general staff system from Europe, I would go further and also establish a "Council of National Defense" to consist of the general of the Army, the chief of Staff, and the chiefs of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. This would require special legislation, but should meet with no serious opposition, for the measure would be of practical benefit to the Service, and hasten the perfect development of our military establishment.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

UNIFORM SUGGESTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It will probably be generally admitted that the uniform of a "regular" signifies to the average citizen that the wearer of it is in the employ and to a certain extent represents, the authority of the United States. It should therefore be readily recognized.

Unfortunately, in the past, it has been adopted, in whole, or in part, by nearly every State Militia, bands, schools, railroad men and street cleaners. There was just one part of it, however, which has never been thus appropriated, and that part has now been taken away, namely, the letters U.S. on the coat collar. It is true the coat of arms of the United States has been substituted for the letters U. S., but how many average citizens will recognize the coat of arms as representative of the United States? Not one in a thousand. And yet the whole thousand would probably quickly recognize the letters U.S., as such. So universal is the knowledge of what U.S. represents that there is scarcely a man, woman, or child of mature age, in the country, who does not know it. The anarchist and striker have reason to know it and respect it. The immigrant learns its significance before he gets through Castle Garden, and he never forgets it. The Indian has learned it, the Filipino is fast learning it, and within the past four years every nation on earth has learned to know it better than it was ever known before. The coat of arms business seems overdone. We already have it on all our buttons and on our caps. It is believed the U.S. should be restored to the coat collar and worn there by officers as well as by enlisted men.

The olive drab is a color for a service uniform designed especially for field duty. It can hardly be expected that officers will purchase a ninety-dollar overcoat for service in the field. If we could have kept the blue one for ordinary wear and used the enlisted man's overcoat, as we have always been allowed to do, with the necessary rank insignia for field duty, it would have been more satisfactory.

The change of color from white to light blue for Infantry seems to be almost universally condemned by Infantry officers, and surely their opinions should carry some weight.

When a change of uniform as radical as that prescribed in G. O. 81 is ordered, the transition period allowed should be at least two years.

UNIFORM.

DISCHARGED GENERAL PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 348 of your issue of Dec. 13, you tell a harrowing story of the sufferings of discharged general prisoners. The person who wrote the first of the two paragraphs (I do not know the provision made for naval general prisoners) evidently did not know of the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 16, 1896, and July 7, 1898, which provide that a general prisoner on his release shall receive a suit of clothes and a donation of \$5. When these are considered, the first conclusion is that the boy referred to probably lied when he wrote to his mother. If so, his case is not unique.

The sum of \$5 is not a fortune, but with care it will keep a man from starving for some time, usually till he

can get some kind of work. The clothes furnished at this post are about equal to the average worn by applicants for enlistment that I have seen, and besides this they are new. I suppose about the same quality is furnished at all posts where general prisoners are confined. In addition to these general prisoners discharged at this post and, if I remember rightly, at Alcatraz, are allowed to take with them two suits of underclothes, two pairs of socks, one pair of shoes, one blue flannel shirt and one hat, all of which he is kept provided with while a prisoner. He is not usually allowed to take these things away with him if he has similar articles of his own in serviceable condition. I think it is safe to assume that practically the same provisions are made for the comfort of the discharged prisoners at all posts where general prisoners are confined, but the suit of clothes and \$5 are required by law to be issued.

Thus you will see that while the Government does not set a man up in business when he has served a sentence involving dishonorable discharge, it does not treat him with the cruelty charged in the paragraph referred to.

LIEUTENANT.

NEW ARMY OVERCOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I notice in the last ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a lament from the officer who has just purchased the new regulation uniform, and, while I sympathize with him, I do not think the remedy lies in adhering to G.O. 81. The uniform must be changed in some particulars sooner or later. The overcoat will be the first to go; while it may be considered a handsome coat when new, the color is so light that every spot and crease will show, and a man to be decently dressed must purchase one every year.

I am one of the unfortunates and have purchased the new coat, but I am convinced that it would be money in my pocket if the color was changed back to the dark blue; in this case the coat might be cut on the new pattern.

Invisibility seems to me to be a matter of minor importance, as the fighting required of the American soldiers will, for a long time to come, take place in the tropics, and the Quartermaster's Department could keep a quantity of olive drab material on hand of which to make overcoats in an emergency.

SUBALTERN.

WANTED—A COMPANY TAILOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Let me suggest that there be added to the enlisted force of the Army a company tailor, and that there be a rate established for repairing and making the enlisted men's clothing and that the uniforms be issued to the men unmade, as the made uniforms issued by the Q.M. Department, especially the blouses, are very poor fit, and the trousers look as if they were cut off with a broad ax at the bottom. The first thing a man does when he draws them is to have the trousers altered at the bottom. Any man in the Army knows that when he sees an old company out for inspection it will be seen that at least three-fourths of the men have on tailor-made clothes.

So why not issue the uniform unmade, and pay the company tailors for making them instead of the factory? This is not only a complaint from one man, but it expresses the sentiments, and opinions of the majority of the enlisted men in the Army; which will be found to be the truth upon investigation.

SERGEANT.

THE ENLISTED MAN'S UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With reference to your comments on the hardships imposed on certain officers re the change in uniform, might you not also plead the cause of the enlisted men? Conditions have very materially changed in the past four years. Almost every soldier spends a portion of his enlistment in the Philippine Islands, etc. He cannot use his blue uniform there; he cannot, for obvious reasons, store it until he returns. When he comes back it becomes necessary to again provide for a change of climate. An outfit on enlistment costs about \$50. A second outfit on return from the Philippines costs a like sum. And now there is a new pattern uniform. Surely some change might be made in the clothing allowance, so that that portion of the U.S. Army advertising poster which says a careful soldier can save from his clothing allowance may be within the fact.

ENLISTED MAN.

THE PANAMA PRIZE CASE.

One of the last pending prize cases arising in the Spanish War was argued last week before the U.S. Supreme Court, that of the Spanish steamer Panama, captured on April 25, 1898. This was the second hearing before that court on the decree of condemnation, where the issues were decided against the vessel and owners in favor of the United States. After final condemnation and sale, the question of distribution had to be considered and the United States District Judge in Florida decided against the claim of the Indiana, the Wilmington and the New York to share, as within signal distance, and in favor of the Mangrove as the sole captor, decreeing to the Mangrove the entire proceeds of the prize on the ground that the Panama contained armament as an auxiliary Spanish cruiser, and although not taken into active service, was of superior force to the Mangrove, a light house tender, very lightly armed only with six-pounders. The United States appealed on the ground that one-half the proceeds of the prize should have been decreed to the Mangrove, either because the Mangrove was of greater force alone than the Panama or because one of the other vessels assisted in the capture. The other vessels appealed because they asked to be recognized as within signal distance and consequently entitled to share. Additional proof was taken before the Supreme Court of the United States, and a record of nearly 600 printed pages, including the arguments of counsel, was brought before the court. The United States was represented by Assistant Attorney General H. M. Hoyt, the Mangrove by ex-Secretary Herbert and Mr. Benjamin Micou, the Indiana and Wilmington by George A. and William B. King, and the New York by McCammon and Hayden. There were eight arguments made by five counsel. The court throughout the discussion manifested the greatest interest and asked numerous questions, which gave no indication, however, as to the final disposition of the case, which may be expected by April 1.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

We have received the program of squadron sports conducted by the enlisted men of several vessels of the Asiatic Squadron, U.S.N., at Amoy, China, on Thanksgiving Day, 1902. The contests included five cutter races, four sailing races, eight boxing matches, three wrestling matches, a series of prize dances and a cake-walk. The prizes aggregated nearly \$500.

A change has been made in the commanding officers of the several recruiting parties for the Navy. Lieut. O. G. Murfin will be in charge of party No. 1, with headquarters at Jefferson City, Mo. Lieut. V. S. Houston has been ordered to Kansas City, Mo., for duty in charge of party No. 2, Lieut. C. H. Miller to Ogden, Utah, in charge of party No. 3, Lieut. W. C. Asserson to Albany, N.Y., in charge of party No. 4, Lieut. L. E. Everhart to Lansing, Mich., in charge of party No. 5, Lieut. D. E. Theelen to Youngstown, O., in charge of party No. 6, Lieut. C. C. Richardson to Raleigh, N.C., in charge of party No. 7, and Lieut. A. W. Marshall to Nashville, Tenn., in charge of party No. 8.

Under a cloudy sky and occasional showers the U.S.S. Hartford, Commander Reeder, sailed from Marseille, France, on Jan. 12 en route home, with all well on board. The vessel presented a trim appearance as she left port, and the behavior of her crew ashore is said to have been excellent.

A powerful warship was added to the Chilean navy on Jan. 13 by the launch at Elswick, England, of the Chilean battleship *Constitucion*. It is said that the *Constitucion* will be the most powerful battleship afloat, possessing a combination of gun power, armor and speed that has never been approached by a ship of similar displacement, which is 11,800 tons. She will be capable of firing thirteen and a half tons of projectiles a minute. Her speed will be nineteen knots.

A test of unusual interest has been arranged for at Kiel, Germany, of Signor Pini's hydroscope, by means of which, it is said, human eyesight is enabled to penetrate the sea to an incredible depth for an enormous radius. It is said that the instrument can be operated from the deck of a ship, making visible cables, torpedoes, etc. Should this prove to be a fact the new device will have a most important bearing on naval warfare in the future, as well as under water operations for engineering and other purposes.

The U.S.S. Albany, which arrived at Boston, Mass., Jan. 12, from the Caribbean Sea, has been ordered to proceed to the Norfolk Navy Yard to be sheathed and refitted.

The Holland submarine torpedo boat Pike was launched on Jan. 14 at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. She is 63 feet 4 inches long, and 11 feet 9 inches beam.

With the arrival of the new revenue cutter *Tuscarora*, Capt. David A. Hall, U.S.R.C.S., commanding, at Charleston, S.C., the cutter *Algonquin*, now stationed there, will proceed to Porto Rico for duty along the coast of that island. The *Algonquin's* duty will be to suppress smuggling, which existed for many years in the Spanish West Indies, and which is believed to have continued in some degree since Spain withdrew from Cuba and Porto Rico. The *Algonquin* is the first vessel assigned by the Treasury Department to permanent service in our West Indian possessions. Her officers are: Capt. Frank G. F. Wadsworth; Lieut. George C. Carmine, executive officer; Eugene Black, Jr., navigator; Lieut. Joseph H. Crozier, and Lieut. Phillip W. Lauriat, watch officers; Charles F. Nash, chief engineer; Charles A. Wheeler and Robert B. Adams, assistant engineers, and Dr. W. E. Handy, surgeon. The *Algonquin* carries fifty-six petty officers and men, and her outfit includes two large launches of high speed.

The British battleship *Agamemnon*, built in 1883 at a cost of \$2,500,000, was offered for sale at public auction at Portsmouth, Jan. 13, one of the conditions being that she should be broken up in two years. The firm of Eppenheim & Co., London metal brokers, bought her for \$100,000. The vessel was intact with her engines, etc.

Christmas dinner on board the U.S.S. *Isla de Luzon* was served at Gibraltar, and the menu of Mess No. 2, besides being exceedingly attractive from the gastronomic point of view, was spiced with a contribution of verse from "Jack the Dasher," the following extracts from which indicate that the Yankee sailorman is keeping his weather eye open:

The compliments of the season I give to you,
And although what we have is not up to date,
For these places run things a hell of a gait;
Your comforts of home here cannot be found,
But there is one consolation, you are all homeward bound
Foreign nations are rotten for taxpaying rates;
O, Lord, send us soon to the United States.

But hark—
My messmates, should trouble arise,
For the thunderbolt lurks beyond the blue sky,
I feel for the wounded, the dying, the dead,
And the dark cloud that hangs o'er the Kaiser's head.
For when Uncle Sam strikes, 'tis a terrible blow,
That will cripple the German as well as we know.
He was a full flower when we were in bud,
And we do not crave to spill his blood;
But if he don't place his head on the shelf,
He begs for a war, and bring death to himself.

In commenting upon the case of an enlisted man of the Hospital Corps of the Army sentenced by a G.C.M. to dishonorable discharge with loss of pay and allowances for drunkenness, General MacArthur, in reviewing the proceedings says: "In the foregoing case the sentence of dishonorable discharge is based upon previous convictions, and the court for reasons not appearing of record has not imposed confinement at hard labor. Were sentences in this class of cases uniformly limited to dishonorable discharge without confinement, one of the results liable to follow such a practice, would be to encourage certain dissatisfied soldiers to obtain a dishonorable discharge by deliberately multiplying previous convictions. A policy that tends to encourage soldiers to sacrifice good character in order to sever themselves from the Service, is gravely opposed to public good."

The House Committee on War Claims has reported favorably on the bill (S. 2361) to authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases, adopting the report in its form submitted by the Senate committee at the last session. As Paymaster General Bates contended in his report on a previous bill of the same nature, "the officers of the Treasury had no more right to deny this pay to the claimants than any other moneys due them. It is certainly an arbitrary ruling maintained by force." The question involved is as to whether cadet service should be recognized in computing longevity, as this question has been finally determined by the U.S. Supreme Court in favor of the officers to be benefitted by this bill, to withhold from them just dues is in the nature of highway robbery.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Culebra.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Culebra.
IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Culebra.
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Culebra.
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. At Culebra.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. At Culebra.
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Culebra.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 14.

CARIBBEAN SQUADRON.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At Culebra.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Culebra.
MARIETTA, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 15.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. At Culebra.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 14.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. B. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. James H. Dayton. Sailed Jan. 11 from St. Thomas for Tenerife.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Sailed Jan. 11 from St. Thomas for Tenerife.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Sailed Jan. 10 from San Juan for Bermuda.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at Port of Spain Jan. 10.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Arrived at Port of Spain Jan. 10.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Arrived at Port of Spain Jan. 12.
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Sailed Jan. 13 from San Juan for Trinidad.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Culebra.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral Glass ordered to command. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Sailed Jan. 15 from Coronado Beach for Monterey.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At San Francisco.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. J. J. Hunker, ordered to command. Sailed Jan. 15 from Coronado Beach for Monterey.
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
RANGER, Comdr. W. P. Potter. At Mare Island.
WHEELING, Capt. Uriel Seabee. At Tutuila, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Capt. Robert M. Berry ordered to command. At Olongapo.
RAINBOW, Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton. Arrived at Cavite Jan. 12.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Yokohama.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Cavite.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.
PROLIE, Lieut. F. B. Baldwin. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. Arrived at Subig Jan. 1.
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Spoyers. At Sydney.
HELENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Cavite.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Cavite.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Nov. 29 from Uraga to Guam. Address Guam.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Navy, Asiatic Station.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. At Canton.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Charles S. Sperry (commander of Southern Squadron). At Cavite. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter. At Cavite. Address Manila.
PRINCE OF WALES (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
PRINCETON, Comdr. James R. Seifridge. At Olongapo.
SATURN, (collier, merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. G. Blockinger. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. Sailed Dec. 31 from Kobe for Uraga.
WOMAN, Btzn. James Laven. At Olongapo. Address Manila.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Cavite.
ZAPATO (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALBAY, Lieut. James E. Walker. At Cavite.
CALALA, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Cavite.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter. At Cavite.
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Zamboanga.
QUIROS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolotto. At Isabella.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &C.

ACCOMAC, Btzn. C. T. Chase. At Key West.
ACTIVE, Boatwain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Arrived at Boston Jan. 12. Will be sent to European Station later.
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Annapolis.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 10.

CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatwain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At Culebra.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Sailed Jan. 14 from Kingston for Charleston. Address care Postmaster, New York.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Jan. 14 from San Juan for Euenada de Moro via Port Antonio. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
HANCOCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. Sailed Jan. 11 from Valparaiso for Montevideo, en route to New York.
HEKULES, tug. At Norfolk. Address there.
HIST, Lieut. W. W. Buchanan. Arrived at Key West Jan. 14.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.

ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Sailed Jan. 10 from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, for Trinidad, en route to Pensacola. Address care Postmaster, New York.

IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
LEYDEN (tug), Lieut. C. Wells. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 12.

MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At League Island, Pa.

MASSABOIT, Boatwain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. ... to Washington. Address Postmaster, New York.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.

MODOC, Sailed Jan. 13 from Philadelphia to search for a wreck.

MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NARKEETA, tug. At New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. Sailed Jan. 12 from Hampton Roads for Boston.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

NEZINSCOT (tug), At Portsmouth, N.H.

OSCEOLA, Btzn. E. J. Norcott. Sailed Jan. 12 from San Juan for Key West.

PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. Arrived at Yorktown Jan. 10. Address Norfolk.

PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.

POWHATAN, At New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 12. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Will be attached to European station. At Portsmouth, N.H.

RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.

RESTLESS, Norfolk, Va.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Arrived at Norfolk Yard Jan. 13.

STANDISH (tug). Sailed Jan. 15 from Annapolis for Norfolk.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.

SANSET (tug). At Philadelphia.

SEABOARD, Boatwain George E. Hendry. At navy yard.

SIOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Sailed Jan. 6 from Honolulu for Manila via Guam.

SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. Arrived at Cavite Jan. 4 en route to Guam. Their possible itinerary follows: Leave Manila, Jan. 9, 1903, arrive Guam, Jan. 17, 1903. Address U.S. Supply, care U.S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLFH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.

TACUMSEH, Btzn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.

TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON, Boatwain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Btzn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.

VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

WABAY, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.

WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Blier. Arrived at Key West Jan. 14. Address care Postmaster, New York.

WISCONSIN, At Bremerton.

WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island.

YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Arrived at Port Antonio Jan. 12. Address care Postmaster, New York.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hannus, retired. Address New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). At League Island. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station.)

FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickinson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.

MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.

RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer, Norfolk, Va.

SANTELE, Comdr. George L. Dyer, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SOUTHERY, (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. retired. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla, care Postmaster, New York.

DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Arrived at Key West Jan. 14 en route to Norfolk.

BAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Arrived at Key West Jan. 14 en route to Norfolk.

BARNEY, Lieut. G. C. Davidson. Arrived at Key West Jan. 14 en route to Norfolk.

BIDDLE, Lieut. R. C. Johnston. Arrived at Key West Jan. 14 en route to Norfolk.

STOCKTON, Lieut. H. E. Yarnell. Arrived at Key West Jan. 14 en route to Norfolk.

THORNTON, Lieut. W. G. McDowell. Arrived at Key West Jan. 14 en route to Norfolk.

WILKES, Lieut. D. W. Knox. Arrived at Key West Jan. 14 en route to Norfolk.

NINA (tug tender to flotilla), Lieut. H. T. Baker. Arrived at Key West Jan. 14 en route to Norfolk.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. TRUXTON, CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, DALE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, CHAUNCEY, BARRY, BAINBRIDGE and WORDEN.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ALDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. Commissioned at New Suffolk, L.I., Jan. 12.
 MORRIS, McKee and CRAVEN, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
 TALBOT, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.
 RODGERS, Lieut. J. J. Halligan. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.
 OWIN, Lieut. John F. Hines. Naval Academy detail. Norfolk, under repairs.
 DAHLGREN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, N.Y.
 MOCCASIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. Ordered in commission at New Suffolk, L.I.
 STEWART. Arrived at Annapolis Jan. 11.
 WINSLOW, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At New York for repairs.
 WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Ordered into full commission at Norfolk Dec. 22.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Arrived at Coronado Beach Jan. 12 on cruise. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The itinerary follows: Returning San Diego Jan. 12, 1903, leave San Diego Jan. 15, or stay until further orders.

ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. At San Francisco. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comly. Comdr. Jos. B. Murdock ordered to command. At Norfolk Navy Yard. The itinerary of her cruise is as follows: Leave Norfolk Jan. 20, 1903, due at Port au Spain, Trinidad, Feb. 19, 1903; leave March 2, 1903, due at Basseterre, St. Christopher's, March 7, 1903; leave March 14, 1903, due at Kingston, Jamaica, March 24, 1903; leave March 31, 1903, due at Key West, Fla., April 15, 1903; leave April 25, 1903, due at Yorktown, Va., May 7, 1903; leave May 18, 1903, due at Hampton Roads, Va., May 20, 1903. Mail address after Jan. 20, 1903, will be U.S.T.S. Alliance, care Postmaster, New York City, N.Y., domestic postage.
 AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. Arrived at Newport Jan. 10.

BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Sailed Jan. 14 from Pensacola for Port Royal. Address care of Postmaster, New York City, N.Y. Itinerary: Due Dec. 24 at Kingston, Jamaica; leave Dec. 31, due Jan. 4 at St. John's, Antigua; leave Jan. 7, due Jan. 7 at Basseterre, St. Kitts; leave Jan. 14, due Jan. 14 at Port de France, Martinique; leave Jan. 17, due Jan. 20 at Curacao; leave Jan. 22, due Feb. 1 at San Juan, P.R.; leave Feb. 12, due Feb. 19 at New Orleans, La.; leave Feb. 23, due March 2 at Pensacola, Fla.; leave March 23, due April 1 at New York.

ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. Sailed Jan. 5 from Portsmouth, N.H., for St. Thomas. Itinerary: Leave Portsmouth Jan. 5, arrive Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas), Jan. 23; leave Jan. 23, arrive Santa Cruz Jan. 29; leave Feb. 4, arrive San Juan Feb. 6; leave Feb. 20, arrive Kingston March 3; leave March 12, arrive Havana March 22; leave April 1, arrive Gardiners Bay April 15; leave May 3, arrive Tompkinsville May 5.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. Sailed Jan. 12 from Marseilles for Gibraltar. Itinerary of the ship follows: Arrive Gibraltar Jan. 16, leave Jan. 20; arrive Madeira Jan. 22, leave Jan. 26; arrive San Juan Feb. 22, leave Feb. 25, arrive New Orleans, La., March 4, leave March 11; arrive Galveston, Texas, March 15, leave March 22; arrive Mobile, Ala., March 26, leave April 2; arrive Pensacola, Fla., April 2, leave April 25; arrive Havana, Cuba, April 29, leave May 5; arrive Charleston, S.C., May 9, leave May 16; arrive Tompkinsville May 22. Address all mail care U.S. Dispatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Jan. 24, 1903; after Jan. 24, to U.S. Dispatch Agent, New York.

LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At Norfolk.

MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. Arrived at San Diego Jan. 10. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Sailed Dec. 18 from New York for St. Kitts. The itinerary of the Monongahela is as follows: Due at St. Kitts Jan. 21, 1903; leave Feb. 9, 1903; due at St. Thomas, Feb. 12, 1903; leave Feb. 26, 1903; due at San Juan, Feb. 28, 1903; leave March 19, 1903; due at Yorktown, April 7, 1903; leave April 25, 1903; due at Hampton Roads April 28, 1903. Address all mail to U.S.T.S. Monongahela, care U.S. Dispatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until March 14, (date of steamer sailing from New York). After March 14, address to Yorktown, Va.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived at Norfolk Yard Jan. 15.

PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. Arrived at Gloucester Point Jan. 8. Address Norfolk Yard.

TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At San Juan. Revised itinerary of the U.S.T.S. Topeka. Leave San Juan, P.R., Jan. 17, arrive Guadeloupe Jan. 19; leave Jan. 24, arrive Trinidad Jan. 26; leave Feb. 1, arrive Curacao Feb. 4; leave Feb. 9, arrive Cartagena Feb. 12; leave Feb. 17, arrive Jamaica Feb. 20; leave Feb. 24, arrive Pensacola March 3. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX, Sailed Dec. 27 from Cardiff for Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

ALEXANDER. Sailed Jan. 7 from Montevideo for San Juan. Address care Postmaster, New York.

BRUTUS. At Baltimore. Address care Postmaster, New York.

CAESAR. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.

HANNIBAL. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 1. Address care Postmaster, New York.

LEBANON. At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

LEONIDAS. At Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.

MARCELO. Arrived at Port of Spain Jan. 9. Address care Postmaster, New York.

NERO. At Manila. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.

STERLING. At Norfolk Yard. Address care Postmaster, New York.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D. San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—At San Juan, Porto Rico. Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth.

BEAR—Capt. Francis Tuttle, Bremerton Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.

BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C., Capt. J. A. Slamm.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.

CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.

CHASE—Practice ship, 1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.

DALLAS—At New London, Conn., Capt. W. C. De Hart.

DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass., Capt. F. H. Newcomb.

ESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich., Capt. James B. Moore.

FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C., Capt. W. S. Howland.

GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex., Capt. O. D. Myrick.

GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal., 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.

GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. D. F. Tozier.

GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y., Capt. T. D. Walker.

GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. T. D. Lay, retired.

HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga., Capt. J. F. Wild.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y., Lieut. R. Ridgely, jr.

MCCULLOUGH—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Coulson.

MCCLANE—At Key West, Fla., Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.

MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y., Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.

MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLeish, at San Francisco, Cal.

MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. J. B. Davis, retired.

ONONDAGA—Capt. W. G. Ross, at Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—At Astoria, Oregon, Capt. W. A. Failing.

RUSH—At Seattle, Wash., Capt. C. C. Fenger.

SEMINOLE—At Boston, Mass., Capt. H. B. Rogers.

SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.

SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. Emery.

THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall, at Wilmington, N.C.

WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.

WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. E. E. Maguire.

WINONA—Repairing at Arundel Cove, Md.

WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy sent to the Senate on Jan. 5, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 10, page 482, were all confirmed by the Senate Jan. 8, together with the nomination of G. Livingston Bayard, of Pennsylvania, to be a chaplain from Dec. 19, 1902.

S.O. 32, DEC. 22 NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces that the President has designated the International Banking Corporation and the Guaranty Trust Company, both of the city of New York, to be fiscal agents of the United States in the Philippine Islands and China, for such service as the United States may require. Disbursing officers of the Navy, in the Philippine Islands and China, are therefore authorized to draw bills of exchange on these fiscal agents in the same manner as upon the Department's fiscal agents in London.

The order also announces that the Treasury Department has designated the Treasury of the Philippine Islands as a depository of public money of the United States, and has specially authorized said Treasury to receive on deposit public funds advanced to any and all disbursing officers of the United States. Under this designation and authority, pay officers of the Navy on the Asiatic Station are now at liberty to keep disbursing accounts with the Treasury of the Philippine Islands. For the use of United States vessels in the Philippine archipelago, the Department will cause money to be placed in the Treasury of the Philippine Islands, through the fiscal agents referred to, to the credit of the purchasing pay officer at Manila, who, upon requisition by a pay officer of the vessel or station, approved by the senior officer present, will transfer the amount required to the credit of the pay officer making the requisition. These deposit accounts will be in Mexican dollars and accounts will be rendered in the usual manner—the current legal valuation of the Mexicans established by the Secretary of the Treasury being used to convert the Mexican into United States currency in the accounts current of pay officers.

G.O. 118, DEC. 23, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Calls attention to the liability aboard naval vessels of serious deterioration of the inner bottom in the boiler compartments and of the vertical bulkheads bounding the same.

All officers are enjoined to give constant attention to this matter.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 9.—Lieut. M. Johnston, appointed as naval attaché to the Legation of the United States at Caracas, Venezuela.

Paym. Clk. N. P. Barton, appointed Jan. 9, 1903, for duty as fleet pay clerk European Station, Chicago.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Station, San Juan, P.R., Jan. 9, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. H. Haas, home via Prairie. Asst. Surg. R. E. Ledbetter, Illinois; to Newark.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. E. Page, Newark; to Montgomery.

JAN. 10.—Ensign A. E. Watson, detached Massachusetts; granted three months' sick leave.

Paym. C. M. Ray, sick leave extended three months.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. L. Benton, detached duty with recruiting party No. 5, etc.; to Washington, D.C., for duty with marine battalion leaving for Philippines Jan. 24, 1903.

Paym. Clk. H. C. Jordan, detached duty Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C.; to home. Resignation accepted, to take effect Jan. 15, 1903.

Paym. Clk. H. C. Jordan, appointed Jan. 10, 1903, for duty at Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C.

Prof. Math. H. M. Paul, detached Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., Jan. 16, 1903; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Act. Asst. Surg. R. L. Taylor, W. P. Keene, D. P. McCord and W. H. Janney, appointed Jan. 7, 1903.

JAN. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Knapp, to Naval Gun Factory, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. L. H. Everhart, orders of Jan. 5, modified; to Nashville, Tenn., recruiting party No. 3.

Lieut. J. F. Marshall, detached command Restless, etc.; to Alliance.

Ensign M. H. Brown, discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to Raleigh.

Act. Asst. Surg. D. P. McCord, to Lansing, Mich., for duty with recruiting party No. 5.

Act. Asst. Surg. R. L. Taylor, to Ogden, Utah, for duty with recruiting party No. 3.

Asst. Paym. E. C. Guder, detached Franklin, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., Jan. 31; to Asiatic Station.

Asst. Paym. F. R. Holt, detached Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., Jan. 31; to Asiatic Station.

Asst. Paym. J. A. B. Smith, jr., detached Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., Jan. 31; to Asiatic Station.

Gun. G. D. Johnstone, detached Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Raleigh.

Capt. F. Hanford, retired Jan. 2, 1903, section 1443, Revised Statutes, and section 11 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1899. (Rank of rear Admiral.)

Pay Dir. W. J. Thomson, retired Jan. 10, 1903, section 1453, Revised Statutes, and section 11 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1899.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. A. Crawford, resignation accepted to take effect Jan. 12, 1903.

Act. Asst. Surg. R. E. Chapman and H. W. Judd, appointed Jan. 9, 1903.

JAN. 12.—Lieut. P. W. Hourigan, detached Alliance and await orders.

Lieut. F. E. Ridgely, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 9, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Bucher, detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station, Manila, P.I., Jan. 14, 1903.

Lieut. F. L. Sanders, Princeton; to New Orleans.

Ensign C. B. Freeman, Rainbow; to Kentucky.

Major L. Karman and 1st Lieut. R. S. Hooker, Cavite Station; to Olongapo Station.

Lieut. Col. O. C. Berryman, Olongapo Station; to Cavite Station.

Lieut. Col. M. C. Goodrell, Cavite Station; to home.

JAN. 14.—Comdr. J. E. Boller, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. W. B. Whittelsey, detached Cincinnati, and when discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., granted three months' sick leave.

Naval Constr. F. W. Hibbs, detached Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; resignation accepted, take effect Jan. 14, 1903.

Chief Gun. J. C. Evans, when discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., proceeds to Hot Springs, Ark., and report to Army and Navy Hospital at that place for treatment.

Pharm. F. T. Gordon, to Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C.

JAN. 15.—Capt. U. Sebree, detached as commandant Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, and from command of the Wheeling, etc., Feb. 11, 1903, to command Wisconsin.

Comdr. E. B. Underwood, detached duty as secretary to General Board, etc., Feb. 7, 1903, to Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, as commandant; also to command Wheeling.

Paym. J. Q. Lovell, commissioned from Dec. 9, 1902, with rank of lieutenant commander.

Chap. G. L. Bayard, appointed Dec. 19, 1902.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 9.—2d Lieut. P. M. Rixey, detached Jan. 18, Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., to Co. B., Navy Yard, New York, for duty in the Philippines.

First Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse, detached Jan. 18, Marine Barracks, Washington, to command Co. A, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., for duty with a battalion for the Philippines.

First Lieut. E. E. West, detached Jan. 19, Marine Barracks, New York, to Co. B, same yard, for duty in the Philippines.

Capt. T. C. Treadwell, from home, to command Marine Guard, U.S.S. Columbia, relieving Capt. N. H. Hall, who is detached to command Co. B, Navy Yard, New York.

JAN. 12.—1st Lieut. T. A. Mott, from home to Co. A, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

JAN. 13.—1st Lieut. F. E. Evans, from home to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., to Co. D, Marine Barracks, Washington being organized for the Philippines.

Second Lieut. H. A. Herbert, detached Jan. 17, Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., to Co. D, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty in the Philippines.

Capt. A. T. Marx and 1st Lieut. L. B. Purcell, detached Jan. 20, Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., the former to command the latter, for duty with Co. D, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. G. H. Mather, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty with Co. C, being organized for service in the Philippines.

JAN. 14.—Col. P. C. Pope, proceed to Boston, Mass., and resume command of Marine Barracks there.

Capt. T. P. Kane, detached Marine Barracks, Culebra, to command Marine Barracks, San Juan, P.R.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JAN. 5.—Chief Engr. J. A. Doyle and 1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Greene, appointed a board for the examination of engineer officers for promotion.

First Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder and 2d Asst. Engr. E. W. Davis, ordered to report to Chief Engr. J. A. Doyle for professional examination.

JAN. 9.—Capt. of Engrs. J. W. Collins, directed to proceed to New York City on inspection duty.

First Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, directed to proceed to Charleston, S.C., on inspection duty.

Capt. Russell Glover, directed to report at the Department.

Capt. A. B. Davis, directed to proceed to Detroit, Mich., to attend Lake Carriers' Convention, and after the adjournment of the convention to report at the Department.

JAN. 10.—1st Asst. Engr. R. F. Wright, granted permission to delay five days en route to Port Tampa, Fla.

JAN. 12.—3d Lieut. W. A. Wiley, granted six days' leave.

JAN. 13.—Surg. R. N. Hawley, granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

JAN. 14.—1st Lieut. J. C. Moore, directed to proceed to Newark, N.J., and New York City on business connected with the Revenue Cutter Service.

Capt. O. D. Myrick, Russell Glover, 1st Lieut. P. H. Ueberoth, 2d Lieut. W. W. Joynes, 1st Asst. Engr. R. E. Wright and Surg. R. N. Hawley, registered at the Department recently.

The following General Order promulgated by Admiral Dewey on the Mayflower off Culebra Island, Jan. 6, has been received at the Navy Department: "The admiral, commander-in-chief, directs that the operations of the combined squadrons cease to-day, Jan. 6. The mobilization of a large naval force, the concentration of distant squadrons at a given point, and the organization of a fleet thus assembled, has been the work now so satisfactorily completed. The result has been achieved in a thorough manner and marks for our Navy a great epoch in its growth and a development of the war fleet, which, if continued in a comprehensive and earnest spirit, will put at the service of the Government a sea force of the highest efficiency. At the conclusion of the period of mobilization, the admiral, commander-in-chief, congratulates the officers and crews of all vessels, divisions and squadrons under his command, upon the efficient work they have done, and especially the squadron and division commanders and the commandant of the naval base. To the intelligent seal of these officers much of the success of the fleet organization is due. The colonel and officers of the Marine regiment attached to his command deserve much credit for their able and energetic service. In relinquishing the command of the combined squadrons, the commander-in-chief desires to express his approbation of the work of his personal staff, as well as that of the members of his fleet staff. In bidding farewell to the fleet, the admiral, commander-in-chief, records his conviction that annual exercises on a large scale, such as this concentration and mobilization have proved to be, will surely produce that readiness for war, which is the only safe guarantee of peace. By direction of the admiral, commander-in-chief, H. C. TAYLOR, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Chief of Staff."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 13, 1903.

Secretary of the Navy Moody met with a slight accident here on Jan. 12, while on a visit to Superintendent Brownson at the Naval Academy, in company with Senator Hale, of Maine. The party was met at the railroad station by Lieut. J. M. Poyer, aide to the Superintendent, and drove to the Academy. At the entrance to the grounds a detachment of U.S. marines were drawn up, and as the carriage entered the horses became frightened at the blasts of the bugle and roll of the drums, and started off at a fair rate of speed, but the driver was able to head across a grass plot between two of the residences of Upshur Row, and bring them to a standstill. Just as the carriage came to a standstill, the Secretary alighted, and in doing so, slipped and fell, striking his face against the pavement and inflicting a slight cut on the bridge of his nose. The battalion of midshipmen were drawn up in full dress, and the officers at the heads of the departments at the Academy, also in full dress, were assembled in front of the Superintendent's residence to greet the official party. When the Secretary fell Midshipmen Fred. H. Poteet, G. S. Radford and W. S. Anderson broke from the ranks and assisted the Secretary into the Superintendent's residence. Surgeons Weiber and Pickrell dressed the wound on the Secretary's face. The wound is in no way serious. Senator Hale and Lieutenant Poyer escaped unhurt. A salute of 17 guns was fired in honor of the Secretary. A reception was to have been held, but on account of the accident this was called off. The Secretary and Senator were entertained by Superintendent Brownson.

The U.S.S. practice ship Chesapeake and the Government tug Standish will leave the Naval Academy shortly for Norfolk, Va., where the Chesapeake will undergo her annual repairs.

Mr. Edward W. Pearson, Secretary of the State of New Hampshire, father of young Robert H. Pearson, the midshipman who is now in the Naval Academy Hospital nursing a broken jaw as the result of a fight with another midshipman, was in town, and had an interview with Superintendent Brownson, later. Mr. Pearson stated that he would make no investigation into the matter, as he is confident that the Academy authorities are competent to settle the difficulty. Midshipman Pearson, it appears, has been subjected to constant "running" which means a light form of hazing, by the third classmen with an idea of getting him out of the Academy. He finally resisted, and according to the unwritten code which prevails among the midshipmen, was compelled to fight. Francis G. Blasdel, of New York City, was chosen to do the work, being smaller than Pearson but considered exceptionally good with his fists, and finally succeeded in dealing a blow which broke Pearson's jaw just below the left ear. The Naval Academy officials do not have much to say in regard to the difficulty, and the theory is advanced that the affair was more of a personal one. The injury to Pearson's jaw is severe and is complicated by particles of membrane which have been lodged between the ends of bone. These difficulties have, however, been surmounted by the attending surgeon, Dr. George Pickrell, U.S.N., and the patient will not likely have a permanent injury.

The fencing team of Columbia University won a decided victory here Saturday afternoon over the four midshipmen who represented the Naval Academy. There were four swordsmen on each side, and each contestant met each of his opponents, sixteen bouts in all, and the visitors were successful in ten. The Naval contingent is very proud, however, of the work of Gatewood, the captain of the team, who defeated every one of the visitors. Columbia did not take a commanding lead until towards the close. There had been two tie bouts and these were fought out. Columbia won both and so took the match. The members of the teams were: Columbia—Eugene Pitou, jr., captain, S. N. Arnold, L. Withrow and H. C. Gearin; Naval Academy—Richard D. Gatewood, captain, George S. Radford, Stephen C. Rowan and Roland R. Riggs. The officials were: Judges—Lieuts. W. R. Shoemaker and A. B. Hoff, and Prof. W. Cusachs; announcer—Midshipman Holmes.

The ceremonies attending upon the graduation of the first class of midshipmen, and the sojourn of the official Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, which, generally coming together, make up "June Week," the gala season at the institution, will part company this year and the result will be their separate celebration, each lacking the brilliancy of the usual joint celebration. The early graduation of the first class on Feb. 2 is responsible for this, and makes all out-of-door exercises impracticable.

Examinations begin Jan. 26 and will continue during the remainder of the week. These will be final for the first class but semi-annual for all the others. On Monday, Feb. 2, all the ceremonies of graduation will take place.

Membership of the committee in charge of the ball is the highest social honor a midshipman may attain. The invitations have already been issued. The chairman of the committee is Midshipman Arthur G. Caffee, of Missouri, and the other members are: Donald B. Craig, Illinois; O. C. F. Dodge, Kansas; William F. Halsey, Jr., New Jersey; Herbert B. Fairchild, Wisconsin; John T. Lofland, Iowa, and Halsey Powell, Kentucky.

The first honor man of the graduating class is likely to be Midshipman Donald H. Battles, of West Michigan, a close second. All through the course these two fine students have stood close together. In the third class year, Van Kueren stood ahead, while in the second, Battles was first. This year it is thought Battles has maintained a slight lead.

There are a number of other good students in the class who will likely graduate with "star" rank, average of 85 per cent., or more throughout their whole course. Among these are: William W. Smyth, of Ohio; Walter S. Anderson, of Illinois; Henry D. Cooke, Jr., of New York; Paul H. Fretz, of North Dakota; Webb R. Raudenbush, of Minnesota, and Stephen C. Rowan, at large. That the athletes do not neglect their scholastic work is shown by the number of these "star" midshipmen who are also prominent in sports. Anderson is captain of the baseball team, and Raudenbush has pitched for the past three years and is one of the best ever at the Academy. Fretz has played center on the football team for two years, has rowed on and managed the eight-oared crew and is the strongest midshipman physically in the institution, and Rowan is an oarsman and a member of the fencing team.

The class as a whole contains a fine body of youths. Midshipman W. S. Anderson, of Illinois, is cadet lieutenant commander of the battalion, the highest rank obtainable by a midshipman. Those who command one of the four companies and hold the next highest rank, cadet lieutenant, are: S. C. Rowan, at large; W. W. Smyth, Ohio; R. D. Gatewood, at large, and F. H. Poteet, Mis-

souri. There will go with the class a number of fine athletes besides those above mentioned, as well as some who, while not active in the sports themselves, have done much to further them. The members of the football team who will leave are: Belknap, Briabin, McNair, Rodgers, Schlabbach, Smith and Wilson. All of these men have played in match games, though not all made the final team. The baseball men are: Anderson, Poteet, Smith, Ryden, Raudenbush; Gatewood, Radford and Rowan are members of the fencing team; Wilson is captain of the field and track team and holds Academy records for the sprints, and McNair holds the record of the school for the mile and half-mile.

A noticeable fact in connection with the class is the predominance of Western youths as prominent scholars and athletes. There is but one graduate from New England, Charles Belknap, of Massachusetts.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Jan. 5, 1903.

The engagement of Lieut. James D. Taylor, jr., and Miss Helen Kepner, of Helena, has been announced. It is understood that Cupid still has many arrows in his quiver, and although he has brought down some game in the last few weeks, the season is still open and he is on the trail of various other hearts.

Mrs. Sanford, wife of Lieut. John B. Sanford, returned Tuesday, Dec. 30, after an extended visit east.

Lieut. Franklin T. Burt's recent arrival in the garrison is adding much to its social life.

The Nine Such Social Club, composed of the enlisted men of the garrison, has set the pace for social events in their first ball given Friday evening, Dec. 26, in the barracks of Co. B. More than one hundred couples held the floor until a late hour, dancing to the music furnished by the entire 24th Infantry band orchestra.

Lieut. James D. Taylor left a few days ago for Lake City, Fla., where he will spend a short time visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Jenks were hostesses at Christmas trees on Wednesday evening, Dec. 24. Both trees were brilliant and looked handsome in their Christmas robes. The children received presents and good things, while the grown folks passed the evening with music and conversation. Delicious refreshments were served later in the evening. The weather on Christmas was delightful, and the sleighing excellent.

The home of Contract Surgeon and Mrs. Pease was brightened Friday night, Dec. 26, by the advent of a little daughter.

The officers and ladies of the garrison gave another of their delightful hops Wednesday evening, Dec. 31. The spacious hop room was artistically decorated in flags and evergreens. On the first stroke of twelve a blast from the trumpet announced the closing of 1902, and the arrival of 1903, at which time the dance was closed with a Virginia Reel.

Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson, and Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, jr., were among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and Mr. and Mrs. McConnell of Helena, on Friday evening, Jan. 2, at a theater party to witness the minstrel show.

Mrs. Keene, wife of Capt. Harry C. Keene, accompanied by her daughter left Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, for Boston, Mass.

The quarters of Co. B was the scene of a very attractive reception and ball given by the members of the Knicker's Social Club, composed of the enlisted men, on New Year's night. The room was handsomely decorated with flags, bunting and evergreen, and this with the handsome gowns of the ladies, made a very charming effect. A collation was served shortly after midnight and the party broke up at daylight in the best of spirits.

Among the ladies who received with Gov. and Mrs. J. K. Toole New Year's day were Mrs. Cornman, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. Jenks.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Jan. 12, 1903.

Gen. Leonard Wood was at Columbus Barracks Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 6 and 7, as the special agent of the War Department for the purpose of making a preliminary survey of the sites offered for the proposed new post at Columbus. He left for Washington Wednesday evening. Before leaving General Wood inspected several tracts of land, but was not able to judge the exact character of the land on account of the snow.

Mrs. Henry C. Clement, jr., gave a luncheon Wednesday noon for Miss Bessie Baldwin of New York. The guests were Mrs. Peterman of Mount Vernon, Miss Sawyer, Lieutenants Bankhead, Shipp, Boller and Mr. Mayers.

Mrs. McKeever of Chicago arrived Friday evening to visit Mrs. George D. Moore.

The ladies of the post held their weekly card party at the house of Mrs. Henry C. Clement, jr. Mrs. Geo. H. Estes, jr., won the prize.

Mrs. Nettles, wife of Lieut. Clarence S. Nettles, left for Charleston, S.C., on account of the illness of her father.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Major Arthur Williams, with her two daughters, Mary R. and Rosalie Williams, and her sister, Miss Rosa C. Davis, arrived from San Francisco Friday afternoon.

The officers of the post held a hop Friday evening. A large party of people were present from Columbus. After the hop Mrs. Henry C. Clement, jr., entertained with a delightful supper party. Col. and Mrs. Batell and Miss Batell of Columbus, Miss Sawyer, Miss Parker of Piqua, O., Mr. F. O. Schoedinger, Mr. Ralph Westfall, Mr. Mayers, Lieutenants Burr, Everington and Ewell were the guests.

Miss Bessie Armstrong, who has been visiting Miss Francis Borden, daughter of Mrs. Henry C. Clement, jr., returned to Piqua, O., Saturday morning.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., Jan. 12, 1903.

Major Harry R. Anderson, F.A., who has been slowly convalescing from a difficult operation, was able to leave on Sunday last for St. Augustine, Fla., thus availing himself of a five months' sick leave, at the termination of which he is to assume command of the Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Ethan Allen. A nurse accompanied him as far as Kansas City.

Lieut. A. F. Cassels, F.A., returned on Friday from a leave of two months and a half's duration, which was passed in Washington, D.C.

It has become the custom for the general prisoners in confinement here to attend Sunday morning service, and no matter what the atmospheric conditions, they are always in the pews assigned them. From among their

members a choir has been picked, which is proving quite an attraction. The prisoners are now twenty-one in number and it is said they enjoy the service and look forward to the coming Sunday, so pleasant and thoroughly enjoyable has Chaplain Griffes made these services.

The system of riding hall instruction that has been prescribed for the various organizations is now in full swing each having its turn in the riding hall twice each week for one hour.

Miss E. D. Erwin, daughter of Capt. J. B. Erwin, 4th Cav., who has been visiting at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has returned to her home.

Col. C. C. Carr, 4th Cav., returned on Friday last from a leave passed in Chicago. Lieut. Col. C. A. Stedman was in command of the post during his absence.

Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., F.A., has rejoined the garrison for a few months' leave passed in Middletown, N.Y., and New York city.

The 9th Artillery Band gives a concert in the Opera House in town on Thursday evening. The program offered is an exceptionally fine one.

Mrs. R. H. Powers, wife of Dr. Powers, veterinarian, Artillery sub-post, is in Chico, Cal., for the winter, having left the post for that point early last week.

Capt. P. R. Ward, F.A., arrived at the post on Sunday from Oswego, N.Y., where he and Mrs. Ward have been spending the Captain's leave, at 78 W. Fifth street. Captain Ward is superintending the packing of household effects, prior to leaving for his new station at Key West Barracks, Fla., where he assumes command of the 11th Company, Coast Art.

Mr. T. J. Jennings, of San Francisco, Cal., was the guest of Colonel Carr last week.

Lieut. Edward Canfield, jr., F.A., has been appointed Ordnance Officer and Engineer Officer of the Artillery sub-post, relieving Capt. P. R. Ward, transferred to Coast Artillery.

SAN JUAN.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 6, 1903.

As a result of the investigation by United States Commissioner Anderson of the charges of smuggling at San Juan, Comdr. G. W. Mentz, U.S.N., head of the lighthouse service here, has been held for the United States District Court, which meets in April. Mr. Giles has been discharged, and Supervisor of Elections Butler has had one of the charges against him dismissed. The defense of Commander Mentz, strongly presented by his counsel, was that he was not guilty of smuggling, inasmuch as Collector Cruzen was the one who ordered certain boxes landed from the lighthouse tender Laurel. Commander Mentz is very popular here, and his friends are entirely confident that the investigation will result in his favor. What action the Navy Department will take in the matter is a much mooted question.

There are numerous indications that Culebra Island is to be selected as a naval base. The work of fortifying is progressing rapidly and ammunition and supplies of all kinds are being landed. This week some of the new land batteries will be tested at the same time gun tests are made by the fleet. The canal into Great Harbor has been completed and is a great improvement.

Governor Hunt has announced his decision to appoint Capt. Terence Hamill, of the Porto Rico Regiment, now stationed at Cayey, to succeed Col. Frank Techter as chief of the insular police of Porto Rico. Captain Hamill will assume his duties on Feb. 1. The appointment of Captain Hamill, who has shown much military skill, gives general satisfaction.

Colonel Techter, who resigned with an expectation of an early appointment in the United States consular service, has done herculean work in organizing and disciplining the native police. Between 1883 and 1891 he served in the Regular Army in the Infantry and Artillery, and when mustered out was a first sergeant of Battery B, 1st Artillery.

The first serious accident during the maneuvers at Culebra resulted in the death of E. Brailey, a coal passer on the Newark, on Dec. 30. Brailey, in the Newark's launch, had crossed the bow of a torpedo boat and failed to observe another torpedo boat approaching. The launch was hit and Brailey was thrown overboard, stunned, by the shock. Before aid could reach him he was drowned. The launch, strange to say, was uninjured.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 14, 1903.

Lieut. J. W. Kilbreth, Art. Corps, now stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., was the guest of friends here during the past week. Lieutenant Kilbreth was stationed here last year and has many friends who were glad to welcome him back. Dame Rumor has it that on his next visit he will take some one back with him.

Capt. Charles F. Parker, Art. Corps, is spending several days' leave at the Chamberlin Hotel. Mrs. McMurry, wife of the late Captain McMurry, and her daughter, are at the Chamberlin for the remainder of the winter months, and are the recipients of a great deal of attention from the people of the garrison.

Capt. Henry Page, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., who was ordered down to Fort Morgan, Ala., for temporary duty, has returned. Mrs. Page and her two sons have also returned after spending the holidays pleasantly with Dr. Page's parents at Princess Anne, Va. The Misses Best and Weaver have returned to school at Staunton, Va.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Pence, one of our most popular matrons, gave a delightful card party. It had the rare distinction of being an evening affair and not having any gentlemen present; nevertheless, it proved a great success and was thoroughly enjoyed. Among those present were: Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Weaver and daughter, Mrs. Stern, of Boston, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Slaker, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Barrette and sister, Miss Biddle, Mrs. Hero, Mrs. Landon and others. The prizes were carried off by Miss Biddle and Mrs. Henry C. Davis.

Mrs. Harmon, wife of Capt. M. F. Harmon, Post Adjutant, gave a delightful reception on Saturday afternoon to meet Mrs. McHenry. The hostess and guest of honor received the guests in the front parlor, while in the dining room Miss Cummins and Miss Totten served delicious refreshments. The Misses Harmon and Miss McHenry assisted in making the guests have an enjoyable afternoon. The beauty of the quaint architectural detail of the house was enhanced by the floral decorations and proved irresistible attractions, and nearly all of the hundred ladies invited responded. Mrs. Harmon's happy hospitality was never more enjoyed than on this occasion.

After the dance at the Chamberlin Hotel on Saturday evening, which was largely attended by the officers

and ladies, Miss Totten gave a charming little supper at the home of Capt. Ira A. Haynes.

On Friday night the officers of the garrison and their friends participated in one of the most delightful entertainments of this unusually gay season, the first German given in the garrison this year. The preparation for the affair had for several days occupied the time and attention of the committee appointed for its management, and that it was such a complete success is largely due to the efforts of Captain Hero, Lieutenants Carpenter and McMillan, the members of the committee. It was a happy thought to have the three brides, Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. Embick and Mrs. Spaulding, assisted by Lieutenant Carpenter, receive the guests. The leader, Lieut. "Bobby" McMillan, received many congratulations for his skill; the hall being small for so many couples it was a difficult matter for the leader to keep the intricate figures straight. At midnight mess call was sounded and all adjourned to the Officers' Mess, where a delicious supper was served. There were a large number of figures, and the picture of the whirling couples, bright lights, pretty frocks and the full dress uniforms, combined to produce a wonderfully pleasing impression.

Mrs. Byrne, wife of Colonel Byrne, Med. Dept., and sister of Mrs. McCook, left on Monday for Baltimore. The San Francisco and Nashville came into the bay on Sunday, the first of the North Atlantic Squadron to return from the naval maneuvers at Culebra Island. Ever since their arrival the weather has been very cold, and they feel bitterly the change from the mild weather of the tropics, but like all good sailors they only make fun of it all and think shivering sport.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 9, 1903.

A delightful hop was held at the Mare Island Navy Yard Thursday evening, Jan. 7. Not only were the officers and ladies of Mare Island present but also the officers from the Alert, Wyoming, Independence, Perry, Ranger and Marblehead.

The Army Ladies' Card Club met Tuesday, Nov. 6, at the home of Mrs. Hanbury, in the city, and this week meet with Mrs. White at the Presidio.

Lieut. R. M. Cutts, U.S.M.C., who has been stationed at Mare Island Navy Yard for some time, has been ordered to the Philippines. Capt. F. Hanford and Lieut. J. L. Latimer, both of the Navy, arrived in San Francisco on the American Maru the first of the week. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., of the training ship Alert, and Mrs. Kimball, have taken quarters at the Cumberland for the winter.

The new quarters for the 70th Company, Coast Art., have been completed, and Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, Lieut. Charles F. Donohue and Lieut. Howard L. Landers, have moved in.

Capt. Uriel Seebree, U.S.N., commandant at Pago-Pago, who spent a month's leave in San Francisco, left for the East the first of the week. The Captain expects to be gone about two weeks and will return in time to sail Feb. 1. Miss Augusta Kent, who is to marry Ensign Claude C. Bloch, U.S.N., in Samoa, will sail with Capt. and Mrs. Seebree.

Capt. R. H. Rolfe, Q.M. Dept., is in the city from San Diego, Cal.

A hop was given by the first battalion of the 13th Infantry at the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, on Thursday evening, Jan. 8.

The friends of Capt. Edward H. Plummer, 10th Inf., will rejoice to hear of his promotion.

Army circles will regret to hear of the retirement of Major Carver Howland, 29th Inf., at Benicia Barracks.

Capt. Percival G. Lowe, 25th Inf., has left the General Hospital and joined his company.

Major Gen. R. P. Hughes has asked the War Department for money to purchase 15,000 trees to plant along the shore at Lime Point near Fort Baker.

Lieut. George A. Densmore, 10th Inf., is being tried by general court for being absent without leave.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 9, 1903.

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, U.S.A., retired, arrived at the post last week from the East and is the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Haskell. Captain Palfrey is en route to the city of Mexico, where he intends to reside for the future.

Miss O'Harned, who has been visiting Mrs. Craig, wife of Lieut. J. M. Craig, for some time, left last week for her home in San Francisco, Cal.

The holidays passed very quietly here. New Year's night the ladies of the garrison assisted Mrs. B. F. Hammitt, wife of Major Hammitt, of El Paso, at a large reception at her home.

Mrs. William Baird, who spent the holidays with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Baird, at the post, returned to Mexico this week.

The Chamber of Commerce of El Paso have written to General Grant, asking that the troops stationed at this post be allowed to take part in the parade at the Carnival next week.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Fuller have "doubled up" with Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Wolfe while their house is being repaired.

Mrs. Tomb, wife of Ensign W. V. Tomb, of the Navy, who is spending the winter in El Paso for the benefit of Mrs. Tomb's health, was called East last week by the serious illness of her brother.

Col. and Mrs. Jacobo Blanco gave an evening card party recently complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. John W. Barlow. Col. and Mrs. Haskell from the post were among the guests.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 8, 1902.

A delightful reception was given by the officers and ladies of the staff to the 17th Infantry on New Year's day, from four to seven, at the hop room, which had been prettily decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Hathaway, Mrs. Nye, Mrs. Tutherly, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Richmond and Miss Wilcox received. A delicious supper and eggnog was served to all and towards the end dancing was indulged in.

Lieut. Robert Patton Updyke, who arrived here Jan. 1 has been assigned to duty with Co. G, 17th Inf.

On Sunday evening Major and Mrs. R. K. Evans gave one of their pleasant dinners to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. H. Hathaway, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Woodbury, Mrs. Nye and Major C. St. J. Chubb. The decorations were dark red carnations with candle shades of the same color.

Complimentary tickets for Monday night were sent to the officers and ladies of Vancouver Barracks for the play called "Captain Jinks," with Miss Margaret Kennedy as leading lady, at the Marquam Grand, Portland.

A special car was chartered, and a number of the people from the post went, the officers all being in uniform.

Major John McE. Hyde, who has been on leave, reached Portland from San Francisco on Monday, having been assigned to duty there, and yesterday took charge of the Quartermaster's office, relieving Colonel Hathaway, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, as disbursing officer at Portland. Major Hyde was accompanied by Mrs. Hyde, and they are now staying at the Hobart-Curtis, 14th and Jefferson streets.

Lieut. R. F. Jackson, 3d Cav., has been ordered to the hospital at Vancouver Barracks for treatment.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 13, 1903.

Lieut. C. L. J. Frohwitter, Art. Corps, has reported for duty with the 21st Battery.

A number of the male members of the garrison accepted the invitations of Mr. George Pullman, of Chicago, and attended the ball given by her on Jan. 9. It was a very elegant affair, and all had an enjoyable time. General Wheaton visited the garrison last Saturday and called on many of his old friends.

The quarters question is agitating the garrison all the time, at least that part of it with rank under that of major. Some of the juniors have to live outside the post.

The combination of new regulation overcoat and "dress" cap makes one look like a chauffeur with his road rags on; to complete the delusion a pair of goggles is all that is needed.

It has been discovered by a budding genius, at Fort Sheridan, that the new Infantry stripe can be kept fresh by use of the old fashioned blue bag, applied every second day in winter and probably oftener in summer.

It was suggested the other day, the way to prevent marriage in the Army would be to cut each officer down to his exact allowance of quarters, or cut his pay down to \$50 a month.

Contract Dental Surgeon Fisher is visiting here in his official capacity.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1903.

The usual winter routine of life at the garrison has been resumed. The card and reading clubs have held regular meetings, the former at Mrs. Greble's on Tuesday, the latter last Thursday at Mrs. Jenkins. The subject of the paper read was "Texas."

Prof. S. E. Tillman left the post last Wednesday, sailing on the following day, Thursday, Jan. 8, by the steamer Lorraine.

The members of the Cavalry detachment gave a public exhibition of rough riding on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the riding hall.

Among the visitors at the cadet hop on Saturday evening were the following: Miss Elizabeth Price, Miss Marion E. Burr, Miss Helen A. Sittell and Miss Zolinger, of New York; Miss Ethel Robinson, of Riverdale, and Miss Bertha Stephenson, of South Bend, Ind.

Capt. George Blakely, Art. Corps, will succeed Capt. Clarence H. McNeil of the same branch. Captain McNeil is ordered to duty as adjutant at the subpost, Fort Riley, Kas.

Mrs. Honeycutt has been a recent visitor at the post.

The members of the 1st class will visit the Ordnance Yard at Watervliet Arsenal on Saturday. The 100th night hop will take place on the 14th. The entertainment on the 21st of next month, February.

REGIMENTAL EMBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In recommending that the different regiments of the Army adopt some permanent emblem or ornament to be worn on the officers' mess jacket, the Uniform Board has expressed an idea which will undoubtedly be received with pleasure throughout the Service, and by those who are interested in it from the outside. This is particularly so, since the War Department has deprived the regiments of all the glory of having their battle names emblazoned on the colors, and has also confessed itself unable even to have an officer detailed to select the battle names to be inscribed on the silver rings for the lances as prescribed by law.

There is entirely too little attention paid as it is to the sentimental side of military matters in our country; to the ceremonial little things that give éclat and spirit, seriousness and dignity to the noble calling of the soldier. It ought to be made possible for every enlisted man in a regiment to show to his friends the colors of his command at headquarters, any time, and to point out the historic names of its battles and campaigns to them. The adoption of the regimental emblems will stimulate a study of the records of the service, and do a very great deal to increase pride in the regimental histories, and while the mere display of it upon the mess jackets of officers confuses its use somewhat, it will not be long before these devices will find a wider use in other ways, particularly if they are designed by artists and not by bungling amateurs.

READER.

STATE TROOPS.

A remarkably good showing was made by the 71st N.Y. at its review in the armory of the 7th Regiment by Major General Roe on the evening of Jan. 10. Its present temporary quarters admit of the drilling of a company only. The first ceremony was that of evening parade, the companies turning out unequaled. This served to show the strong and weak companies. Co. B, Capt. Beekman, with eighty-five men present, was the largest company, and made a specially fine appearance. The regiment was in command of Colonel Bates, Major Smith commanding the First Battalion, and Major Linson the Second. Review by General Roe followed. All the companies went past in excellent shape. During both ceremonies the men were steady, and the regiment presented a most handsome appearance. This is all the more creditable because the regiment has had only one assembly for indoor drill in many months at the armory of a sister regiment. A regimental drill, in which the regiment gave a most marked evidence of its stability, concluded the military exercises, which were followed by dancing. Among the visiting officers present were Colonel Appleton, Captain Falls, Captain Underwood, Lieutenant Folsom and other officers of the 7th, Colonel Austen, 18th Regiment; Capt. David Banks, Jr.; Captain Foley, 6th Regiment.

The commissioned officers of the National Guard of Vermont will meet for instruction and drill at Brattleboro, Feb. 10 and 11, 1903. Col. J. Gray Estey will direct the course of instruction, and with Lieut. Col. C. M. Bonett and Capt. C. F. Burnham will constitute a board to report on the work.

The following organizations of the Pennsylvania N.G. will parade at the inauguration of Governor Pennypack-

er: 1st Regiment, Col. W. P. Bowman; 8th Regiment, Col. J. B. Hutchison, with Cos. H and K, of the 4th Regiment; 18th Regiment, Col. F. I. Rutledge. They will constitute a Provisional Brigade, under the command of General Wiley.

Copies of the new petty officers' drill book, U.S.N., 1902, and the recruits' handy book, U.S.N., 1902, have been distributed to the naval brigades of the Massachusetts Militia. These books have been prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Navigation by Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullum, U.S.N., and published by the Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md. The bluejackets' manual will be ready for issue by the Naval Institute shortly, and a sufficient number will be received from the Navy Department for the men of the brigade.

Col. David E. Austen, 13th N.Y., has decided that at the review for Col. A. C. Barnes, of the 3d Regiment, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, the Barnes trophy and the Taylor statuette for rifle practice in 1902 will be presented. After the military exercises there will be a reception to the officers of the 23d.

General Roe will review the 9th N.Y. at its armory on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23.

Capt. Oscar Erlandsen, 1st Signal Corps, N.Y., has inaugurated a very instructive course of lectures for his command, which promises to be of great benefit. A smoker will be held on Jan. 31. Asst. Surg. C. W. Jackson has resigned after seven years' service. The corps hopes to be able to take part with the Army, in maneuvers next fall, instead of going to the State camp. They find, after their experience with the Army last fall, that duty with latter is of much greater benefit.

Great interest is being taken in the annual Old Guard ball, to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, on the night of Jan. 22. Major S. Ellis Briggs, who, with his staff, will receive the distinguished guests on the stage of the Opera House, has made special provision for the comfort and protection of the visitors. After the "Salute to the colors," which will take place soon after 10 o'clock, there will be dancing until the sound of the bugle, when the floor will be cleared for the military march at midnight. In this will be members of the diplomatic corps at Washington, the Russian, Spanish, French, English and German consuls in uniform, as well as members of the Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford and New Haven; the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston; the Worcester Continentals, the Providence Light Infantry, the veterans of the 5th Regiment, of Baltimore; the Philadelphia City Cavalry, and many distinguished officers of the Army, the Navy and the National Guard.

The annual ball of the 69th N.Y. will not be held until April next.

Co. C, 12th N.Y., has elected Lieut. N. T. Robb captain, vice Stebbins, appointed inspector of small arms practice on the staff of Colonel Dyer. The athletic association of the regiment will hold its winter games at the armory, Columbus avenue and Sixty-seventh street, Saturday night, Jan. 17. The following events will be open to members only: 60-yard dash, handicap; 800-yard run, handicap; potato race; obstacle race, 1-mile bicycle race, novice; 2-mile bicycle race, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, novice; 1-mile run; company relay race, one mile, four men; 1-mile bicycle race, handicap, and tug of war. There also will be an inter-scholastic relay race. Dancing will follow.

Company K, 13th N.Y., have unanimously elected Sergt. Louis Von Hasslach second lieutenant, vice Rodgers, promoted.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. E. V.—The address of Major L. E. Campbell U.S.A., retired, is 360 Logan avenue, Denver, Colo.

H. S.—Capt. G. H. Davis, Co. I, 12th Inf., is on duty at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex., which is the station of Co. I.

G. E. V.—Lieut. Paul C. Hutton, Med. Dept., is on duty at Fort Keogh, Mont.

J. M.—The schedule of troops going to and coming home from the Philippines appeared in the Army and Navy Journal in December last, in G.O. 122, A.G.O., dated Dec. 5. This is the latest official information, and the order has not been changed.

J. J. F.—You should submit your case to the Board of Governors of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.

S. D.—A furlough is not a right, but a privilege, and soldiers are subject to the regulations governing the issue of furloughs.

MEDICUS.—A decision made in 1875, twenty-seven years ago, still governs. It reads: "Acting assistant surgeons are entitled to the same protection in their positions, also to the same respectful subordinate conduct and to the same military courtesy from enlisted men as would be the case if they were commissioned officers. They are placed in the position of commissioned officers, so far as relates to their duties as surgeons, by the United States Government." The only difference is they are now called contract surgeons.

R. H. asks: (1) When did you publish G.O. No. 317 Answer.—July 19, page 1,190. (2) How can I know who passed the last examination for the position of acting hospital steward? Answer.—Those who pass will be duly informed; but there is no general list published.

J. A. D.—Lieut. T. D. Parker, U.S.N., is on duty at Annapolis, Md.

J. F. L. asks: Are the retired enlisted men of the Navy to receive pay for their conduct, medals and bars that they earned in the Navy? Answer.—The Comptroller of the Treasury decided and the substance of the decision was printed in the Army and Navy Journal in October last. Retired enlisted men of the Navy who had medals and bars received when in active service are entitled to seventy-five cents a month extra pay for each.

J. W. asks: What time counts as double time during the Spanish-American War for retirement for soldiers who have continuous service. Does the time only count while serving in Cuba or Porto Rico, or does the time count from the beginning to the end of the war, whether serving over in Cuba or not? Answer.—Time served on foreign territory, either in Porto Rico or the Philippines.

E. L. H. asks: Is a man who served in the volunteers during 1898 entitled to one month's extra pay if he was detained in camp while his regiment was on furlough under G.O. No. 120, A.G.O., 1898? Answer.—You should make claim for the month's pay to the auditor for the War Department, Washington, D.C.

O. C. P. writes: I was born in Germany twenty-six years ago, and came to this country at the age of twenty. I enlisted in the United States Army on Oct. 8, 1902, taking out my intention papers at that time, this being the first step that I had taken towards citizenship. Since enlisting I have learned that I am not eligible for a commission, as I am not a citizen of the United States. Prior to enlistment my residence was at Philadelphia, Penn. If I obtain a furlough and go to Philadelphia, would it be possible for me to complete my citizenship? Will the time that I serve while I am not a citizen count towards the two years' service necessary for eligibility for examination for commission from the ranks? Answer.—The law provides that an alien who has declared his "intention" and who enlists in the Army may, at the expiration of his three years' service, be naturalized upon presenting his honorable discharge; this without further residence in the country. You should serve out your enlistment, get your citizenship paper, and re-enlist within three months, and then you can immediately be ordered up for competitive examination for a commission.

R.—Marriage is a bar to eligibility of an enlisted man to promotion from the ranks. See par. 77, Army Regulations.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1903.

This isolated post cut off from the rest of the world, in winter season, has the past week been the scene of considerable variety. In the one year of his stay, our post commander, Capt. Wm. R. Hamilton, Art. Corps, has practically changed the post from a barren island to a comfortable place for both officers and men. Plans are on foot now for still further enlargement and new buildings.

Chaplain P. P. Carey has been ordered to Manila. We are all extremely sorry to lose him, not only for the religious consolation he brought us, but also for the lively sense of comradeship and comfort his presence always carried with it.

Mrs. Wm. R. Hamilton, wife of our post commander, has been seriously ill for ten days past with bronchitis and tonsillitis. She is slightly better, but for a time very grave fears were entertained regarding her condition.

The new barracks occupied by the 100th Company are the scene every Thursday night of a brilliant little dancing affair, in which all the non-commissioned staff officers' families are present.

Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Green returned on Sunday, January 10, from Slocum, where they had been attending examinations for promotion to the grades of major and first lieutenant respectively.

The new boat, the Henry Wilson, has just arrived on the district line. She is built much like the General Meigs and of about same size. It is anticipated that the boat service will now be more regular than has been the case in the past.

It is rumored that one of our new arrivals, Surgeon C. P. Robbins, is about to take unto himself a partner early this spring.

Captain and Mrs. Hamilton entertained at dinner a large party on New Year's night. Among those present were: Mr. William J. Rose, general traffic manager, and Captain Van Cleef, superintendent of marine transportation, both of the Long Island Railroad.

Permission from the War Department has been granted the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn to hold their annual encampment on this island, from July 11 to 20 inclusive, and a permanent camp thereafter till Sept. 15. Both the garrison and regiment are looking forward with great pleasure to their coming, and everything will be done to render their stay interesting and profitable from a military standpoint.

Miss Walker, a niece of Major G. F. E. Harrison, Art. Corps, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. F. R. Kenney of this post.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

As we pointed out several weeks ago, it was very generally held in the National Guard that under existing circumstances the participation of troops in the tournaments of the Military Athletic League was not entirely proper. The 12th and 13th Regiments, N.Y. N.G., had decided not to take part, and it is known that General Smith of the 1st Brigade was going to issue an order prohibiting any troops of the brigade from taking part unless certain changes took place as to the methods of conducting reviews.

For several weeks past there has been a quiet movement going on in several organizations among officers of independent character to bring about a change. This move proved successful, and at the annual meeting of the league on Jan. 12 there was a perfect upheaval, only three of the old officers being retained on the list of officials. These were First Vice-President Treadwell, Second Vice-President Frey and Treasurer Thurston. The following are the new officials of the league: President, Col. George H. Dyer, 12th N.Y.; first vice-president, Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, 22d N.Y.; second vice-president, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Frey, Naval Militia; third vice-president, Capt. C. I. De Boevisse, Troop C, recording secretary, Major R. Edwards, 8th N.Y.; corresponding secretary, Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, 71st N.Y.; treasurer, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, General Staff, Board of Governors; Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, 1st Brigade Staff; Major T. C. Buck, 12th N.Y.; Major J. J. Byrne, 8th N.Y.; Major H. De W. Hamilton, 23d N.Y.; Capt. J. Duffy, 6th N.Y.; Capt. J. J. Dickson, 4th N.Y.; Capt. L. W. McLeod, 71st N.Y.; Capt. W. H. Smith, 8th N.Y.; Capt. W. H. Camfield, 1st N.J.; Capt. O. Erlandsen, 1st Signal Corps, N.Y.; Lieut. S. Elkan, 1st Battery, N.Y.; and Lieut. C. G. Moses, 22d N.Y.

The new officers are certainly a representative body, and it is intended that the league shall be run in such a manner as to avoid criticism. It is also intended to establish it eventually on an official basis, it is understood, with a general officer in control.

Colonel Dyer's friendship with Adjutant General Corbin and other high officers of the Army will add much to the prestige of the league; and General Corbin in particular is pleased with the election of the Colonel, and has promised his hearty support. Colonel Dyer has expressed his hearty appreciation of the hard and successful work of the retiring president, Lieut. Col. C. H. Luscomb.

At the same time that Colonel Dyer was elected, the league elected Colonel Luscomb an honorary member of the league and of its executive committee. A vote of thanks was also extended to Colonel Luscomb for the efficient manner in which he had administered the affairs of the league and the great credit his work had reflected upon it. During his term of office over \$40,000 has been distributed for athletic purposes in the Army, Navy, National Guard and Naval Militia.

WASHINGTON STATE TROOPS.

Major William R. Abercrombie, 30th U.S. Inf., who was detailed to inspect the National Guard of Washington, has rendered an interesting and complete report, dealing with every phase of the State force. He states that the force is completely equipped for service, all articles being U.S. Army regulation pattern. This includes drop common tents and 1,156 shelter tents, Buzzsaw field ovens, and personal mess kits.

"Well digested plans for the concentration of State troops," says Major Abercrombie, "have been prepared by the Adjutant General. The men are given the same physical examinations as for enlisted men in the United States Army. They are also required to take an oath to respond as volunteers in case of war, and are thoroughly instructed before enlistment as to what would be expected of them upon call for service in riot or local trouble. I should say that a very large percentage could be turned out for sixty days' service; not less than 50 per cent. of the active strength. No active service by State troops during the year, except sudden assembly for expected duty of two companies of infantry in Seattle. This assembly was ordered at twelve o'clock midnight, and at two o'clock a.m. over 90 per cent. of the men were in the army under arms." Major Abercrombie also states that the character of the personnel is very high, and that the men were as fine a body as he had ever seen in a National Guard or volunteer force, and that the discipline was the best that he had ever seen in a National Guard encampment. In concluding his report, Major Abercrombie says:

"The mobilization of 1902 was at Camp Weisenberger, twelve miles from Tacoma, Washington, near American Lake, a charming location for an encampment. The encampment was one of the most orderly that I have ever visited. I did not see a single case of disorderly conduct from liquor. The guard duty was efficient and

executed with great care. The regimental drill was not good. Neither was the battalion drill, except in that executed by Case's battalion, which was snappy and above the average. The cavalry troop was as efficient for its size as any I have ever seen in the Guard. The officers were well posted and the interior economy of the troop was excellent.

"The Signal Corps was most efficient, thoroughly practical and deserving of special mention. All of the instruments, flags and other equipment were made by the members of the company. Their flagging was not as fast as that of our own Signal Corps, but in every other respect they were just as efficient. No more can be said.

"The supply departments were economical and satisfactory, and for the first time in my memory I found the messing of the enlisted men of a National Guard encampment to be satisfactory. This is due, largely, I think, to the fact that the company cooks are enlisted men of the organization and prepare the rations for both officers and men as in our own companies. The camp hospital I found neat and well equipped. The camp was the cleanest I ever saw.

"A great deal of time and encouragement has been devoted to target practice. An unlimited amount of ammunition is furnished, the only restriction being that a report of each shot fired shall be made.

"As a whole, I can say that the National Guard of Washington is a nucleus, formed largely from the labors of James A. Drain, A.G., from which a most efficient body of troops can be trained, as the material is at hand in the State. I was informed by the Governor and authorized to quote him to the effect that political influence would not be tolerated in promotions and appointments in the Guard so long as he remained in office.

The State force consists of eleven companies of infantry, band, Hospital Corps, one troop of cavalry and one Signal Corps company, aggregating some 738 officers and men. It is armed with the U.S. magazine rifle, 30 caliber, and for each soldier the equipment is as complete as for similar duty in the Regular Army, except shoes and ponchos. These cannot be safely kept in store on account of climatic conditions.

THE LAST DRAGOON.

Dr. John Tempany, veterinarian of the 9th Cavalry, is the last representative of the Old Dragoons on the active list of the Army, and is antedated, in the Register, by only one officer, Col. Edward M. ("Jack") Hayes, of the 13th Cavalry. The doctor was born in New York City, and enlisted there May 21, 1858, and assigned to Company (they were companies then) C, 1st Dragoons. The post was then in course of construction, in consequence of which the troops lived in a cantonment, built of pickets, on both sides of Walla Walla Creek, about 10 miles from the present site of the post. There was just one house in the neighborhood, about midway from the cantonment to the new post, and owned and operated by one Neil McClinchy. The next large construction was a gambling and saloon tent, run by "Bill" Terry. The post was garrisoned by Companies C, E, H and I of the 1st Dragoons and Companies C and E of the 9th Infantry, under command of Captain and Brevet Major William N. ("Bully") Greer, and the post traders were Green, Heath and Allen.

The first theater was built of slabs, the frame with the bark side out and the stage and seats with the flat side up. Dr. Tempany, who, by the way, was a supe (at the munificent salary of twenty-five cents a night) in the support of Forrest, Burton, Clark, George L. Fox, et al, and his first speaking part was in the old slab theater in the character of "Paddy Murphy" in "The Happy Man," and during his first enlistment he was known as "Murphy." Nov. 16, 1861, the Dragoons left Walla Walla for the war, reaching Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1862; here they had to discard their orange facings and don the yellow, and such a howl as went up! Dr. Tempany was discharged in 1863, and did not re-enter the Service until 1867. He was discharged in St. Louis Arsenal February, 1872, and a month later was appointed veterinary surgeon, 7th Cavalry. He resigned Oct. 1, 1878, and was in business in Minnesota until March, 1879, when he was reappointed veterinary surgeon, 9th Cavalry, in which regiment he is at present. He was sixty-four years of age on Dec. 27 last. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, has a bill in the Senate for his retirement as second lieutenant. His record is one to be proud of, never having been before a court of any kind, and has not lost a day's duty by sickness.

COMPLIMENT TO THE ARMY.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of San Francisco, Cal., under date of Dec. 10, sent a letter to Major General Hughes, U.S.A., commanding the Department of California, praising the prompt and efficient aid rendered by officers and troops of the garrison, and the Army General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco during a fire on a steamer. The letter said: "The Board of Fire Commissioners has, this day, the report of its chief engineer, D. T. Sullivan, accompanied by that of battalion chiefs, detailing the commendable work of officers and companies of the United States Army, on the occasion of the explosion and fire on board steamer Progress at docks of Fulton Iron and Shipbuilding Works, Dec. 3, 1902. We beg that you will offer to those officers and companies, under your command at the Presidio, the thanks of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the work of rescue and salvage so gallantly performed by your men on the occasion mentioned. There is no question as to the value of these services. The loss of life and property that day would have been much greater had your men not arrived on the ground so quickly, or had they failed to display so much energy, intelligence and knowledge of what is best to be done at the right moment. The hospital service is worthy of all commendation for the promptness and excellence of its work. We regret not having now at hand the names of all officers and companies engaged in the above work, but we trust that you will convey them all the thanks of the Board, and which the chief engineer and the whole Fire Department join." General Hughes expresses his gratification at the service the troops under his command rendered.

A proposition to reduce the term of enlistment in the New York National Guard to three years, similar to that of the Army, should prove of benefit, although involving an increase of expense. Many desirable men would enlist for three years who do not care to bind themselves for a five year period, and on the whole the reduction of enlistment from five to three years would prove of great benefit.

Gen. T. F. Rodenbough and Col. J. W. Powell, U.S.A., it is expected, will be the guests of Squadron A on Friday evening, Jan. 23, and will give short talks on matters pertaining to the Service, which is bound to prove of interest. Lieutenant Davison, veterinary of the squadron, will also give a talk on the subject of the horse. The thirteenth annual mounted games of the squadron will be held on March 28.

A "barrack-room squabble" at Fort Columbus after "lights out" on Jan. 7 has been magnified by the daily papers into "conduct to the prejudice" of the most unjustifiable description. Suffice it to say that the "wounded," if there were any, have rapidly recovered.

LAS VEGAS, N.M., AS AN ARMY POST.

Major George E. Bushnell, Med. Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Logan, Colo., was assigned some time ago to the investigation of the relative merits of Las Vegas and Albuquerque, New Mexico, as possible locations for one of the permanent camp grounds for the instruction of troops, to be established under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901. Dr. Bushnell was to consider especially statistics as to comparative temperatures and freedom from mosquitoes, and also to make a full report as to climatic and sanitary conditions of each town, and his report would indicate that Las Vegas is preferable to Albuquerque for the post. Dr. Bushnell shows the absence of malaria, mosquitoes and typhoid fever in Las Vegas, where people use the city water supply, and he believes that the presence of the insect is improbable for lack of breeding places. Las Vegas is clean and well drained by a sewerage system, the soil is dry and the city water is of a particularly good quality, being obtained from a mountain stream. The water-shed of the stream is of such a nature as to render contamination from extensive settlement and cultivation improbable. The town of Las Vegas agrees to donate twenty thousand acres to the Government for this post.

The normal mean annual temperature of Las Vegas is 5.4 degrees less than that of Albuquerque, Dr. Bushnell says. The climate of Albuquerque is more variable than that of Las Vegas. The normal annual precipitation of Albuquerque is 7.64 inches below the average even of arid regions; that of East Las Vegas, 19.35 inches, while it does not equal that of Eastern States, is considerably above the average of the Rock Mountain Plateau. At Las Vegas the winters are dry, the rains and accompanying clouds temper the heat of the warmest portion of the year. The towns do not differ materially as to healthfulness. Malaria is not to be apprehended in the vicinity of either town. All the sites appear to be healthful, with the advantage in the case of Las Vegas of comparative freedom from dust and protection from the prevailing winds. Irrigation is undoubtedly feasible at Las Vegas, but at least very doubtful of attainment at Albuquerque.

Las Vegas is geographically half way between Fort Logan, Colo., and Fort Bliss, Tex., 132 miles from Trinidad, Colo., on the north and the same distance from Albuquerque, New Mex., on the south, and has excellent railroad facilities. Dr. Bushnell's report and other evidences show that there are no snakes, tarantulas or other poisonous reptiles in this locality. Sunstroke is unknown. The air is not oppressive as is that of low humid climates of the same temperature. The land is a coarse, heavy gravelly soil, rarely lifted by the wind, affording a firm soil for drilling. Nights are cool. The great Pecos River Forest Reserve, with its abundance of game, is about sixteen miles distant.

In character, the land is a rolling mesa (plateau), breaking away from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, sloping gently to the south and east. Altogether it would appear that an Army post situated in this region of New Mexico would have unusual climatic and natural advantages.

THE TORPEDO STATION, NEWPORT.

At the Torpedo Station great activity is shown in the way of making improvements under the direction of Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., whose official title is inspector-in-charge. Everything connected with the business of the station is now conducted under one roof—the administration building—where every officer from the inspector-in-charge can be found. This concentration naturally expedites all business and the work proceeds more satisfactorily than ever before.

At the present time there is a commodious building being constructed to the north of the machine shop, which will be two stories in height, built of brick and stone, and the architecture will be in keeping with that of the other buildings on the station. At the Torpedo Station annex, which is on Rose Island, two pretty cottages are in course of erection for use of the gunner and watchman, who will be stationed at that island where much valuable munitions of war are stored.

Everything in connection with the wireless telegraph station at the Torpedo Station is completed, and the big mast stands on the west side of the station, nearly 300 feet above the sea level. This station will be used for experimental purposes for the time being, in conjunction with the wireless station at Montauk Point. Moreover, tests will be made by means of a warship which will be supplied with the wireless instruments as soon as the maneuvers in the Caribbean shall have concluded, and perhaps before then. The wireless stations which the Navy Department is now establishing will undoubtedly be made permanent as soon as the department officials have made a selection of the wireless system which they intend to adopt.

A new and important feature is to be added to the station, where the home of torpedo and torpedo boat training for officers and enlisted men is situated, as well as the torpedo school and seamen gunners' class; also a school for training of firemen for service on torpedo boats. This feature will consist of the construction of ways and slips for the accommodation of 25 torpedo-boats, destroyers and submarine torpedo-boats. For this work an appropriation of about \$100,000 will be available, and if the inspector-in-charge is allowed to have the work done, as he hopes to be, the new torpedo boat department will be ready for the reception of the big flotilla which will arrive early in the spring for the drilling of their crews, practice in the bay, and for their part in the maneuvers in which the Army and Navy will engage during the coming summer off this coast.

Last summer while a portion of the torpedo flotilla was here they were moored three and four abreast from the wharf, and this was dangerous, but could not be avoided under the existing conditions of shallow water. However, when the flotilla arrives next spring all these difficulties will have been overcome through the efforts of the inspector in charge of the Torpedo Station. The boats will be taken from the water and repaired and cleaned below the water line by means of the new ways provided. The smokeless powder for the Navy as turned out at the station plant is now considered almost perfect powder of its class, as the necessary improvements to make it such have been discovered and embodied in the present manufacture of the product. The experiments are even now being continued to better the grade of powder. All of the one, three and six-pounder rifles in use in the Navy are supplied with smokeless powder from this plant; so also are the small arms used in the Service. The capacity of the smokeless powder plant at the station is approximately 1,500 pounds each week, or about 200 pounds a day.

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VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

Major Walter Howe, U.S.A., who was detailed by the War Department to attend the annual muster of the Vermont National Guard, from Aug. 7 to Aug. 13, 1902, in his official report, which has just been made public, among other things says:

"The rations furnished at the annual encampment were an almost exact duplicate of the Army ration, with the addition of butter and milk. They had fresh beef, bacon, fresh bread, beans, coffee, tea, sugar, vinegar, pepper, salt, etc. It was cooked by enlisted men and well cooked; it was economically used. The cooking was not done in a house, but in the open air, under conditions as nearly like those in the field as could be devised.

"Both the personnel and discipline were on the whole good. I made an inspection of the entire command on Sunday. I found two companies in bad condition, two in excellent condition and the remainder good. I have reason to believe that the two in bad condition were so because their captains failed to take the warm personal interest in the inspection that the occasion demanded. The two captains whose companies were in fine condition were Capt. E. J. Waterman, Co. I, of Brattleboro, and Capt. Edwin H. Prouty, Co. M, of Burlington, Vt.

"The discipline was fine throughout the whole camp. I have never seen a more orderly camp, and loud talking, profanity and obscene language were conspicuous by their absence. I did not see a single case of intoxication among the men while in camp. At one inspection there were no prisoners in the guard house. The officers were at all times obedient and respectful.

"Non-commissioned officers receive instruction in guard duty and drill regulations at their home stations.

"The guard duty while in camp showed improvement from day to day, the sentinels being more careful as to the manner of carrying their pieces on post, and more correct in saluting. The men were not well instructed as to their orders, and on one occasion both the officer of the day and the officer of the guard showed gross ignorance of the general orders laid down in the Manual of Guard Duty. I have reason to believe that the majority of the officers were better informed, and in some of the companies guard duty was taught at the home stations. There was very little practical instruction in outpost duty, owing to the very short time spent in camp.

"It appeared to me in watching the firing on the range that a sufficient importance was not attached to this part of the instruction; intelligent coaching at the firing points was lacking. Through some oversight there was not a sufficient supply of ammunition on the ground at the moment it was needed, and one battalion lost thereby a part of its practice.

"I would recommend a longer encampment, one lasting at least ten days. Also that more attention be given to target practice and guard duty. This could be done if the encampment lasted three days longer. In my inspection of the camp I was deeply impressed with the impossibility of learning everything in a few days; officers

were struggling with battalion drill, regimental drill, target practice and guard duty, and expecting outpost duty every minute. It is true many of them had a knowledge of some or all of these subjects before, but to put them all in one week and take out one day for Sunday, and one for 'Governor's Day,' made it impossible of digestion. It seems to me the longer camp is a necessity. In closing this report I wish to state that I found the Adjutant General of the State, and all the officers with whom I had relation, courteous upon all occasions and anxious to improve in all their methods."

DRILL ATTENDANCE OF NATIONAL GUARD.

Percentages of drill attendance of National Guard organizations of New York for November, recently compiled at National Guard Headquarters, show the percentage for the entire guard to have averaged 85.88 per cent. The Cavalry average the highest, with a percentage of 92.06; then follows the Artillery, with 89.91; Signal Corps, 84.24; and the Infantry is last with 82.15. The following is the percentage of each organization in the several branches of the Service arranged in order of merit: Mounted organization—Sixth Battery, 93.00; Troop C, 92.96; Third Battery, 92.18; Troop B, 91.79; Squadron A, 91.40; First Battery, 86.55; Second Battery, 86.78; First Signal Corps, 85.73; and Second Signal Corps, 82.75; Dismounted organizations—Third Battalion, 91.83; 7th Regiment, 90.89; 13th Regiment, 90.74; 8th Regiment 86.26; 74th Regiment, 85.64; 47th Regiment, 85.19; 1st Regiment, 83.79; 4th Battalion, 83.21; 2d Battalion, 82.69; 17th Separate Company, 82.47; 23d Regiment, 81.41; 69th Regiment, 81.31; 1st Battalion, 81.27; 22d Regiment, 81.07; 65th Regiment, 80.69; 10th Battalion, 80.37; 12th Regiment, 77.28; 9th Regiment, 77.05; 71st Regiment, 75.12; and 14th Regiment, 72.24.

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BORN.

KENT.—At Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Dec. 29, 1902, a daughter, Margaret Louise, to the wife of Lieut. Wm. A. Kent, 23d Inf.

McDERMOTT.—Born Jan. 10, 1903, to the wife of Gunner James T. McDermott, U.S.N., Brooklyn, N.Y., a daughter, Helen May.

MARRIED.

ADDISON—REITZELL.—At Clear Springs, Md., Jan. 6, 1903, Assistant Paymaster David M. Addison, U.S.N., and Miss Venette Shapley Reitzell, daughter of Mr. Samuel M. Reitzell.

BISPHAM—WOODWARD.—At Hong Kong, China, Dec. 11, 1902, Lieut. H. A. Bispham, U.S.N., to Miss Augusta Woodward, step-daughter of Col. T. F. Forbes, 27th U.S. Inf.

CONNOLLY—GRESLEY-JACKSON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27, 1902, by the Rev. Michael J. Giles, Lieut. Patrick A. Connolly, 21st Inf., and Miss Louisa Gladys Gresley-Jackson, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. George Gresley-Jackson, Royal Navy, retired.

FULLINGTON—WILKINS.—At Marysville, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1903, Mr. Walter C. Fullington to Miss Bess Wilkins, daughter of Capt. Joseph S. Wilkins, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilkins.

GRAEME—ROBINSON.—In Calvary Church, New York, Jan. 17, 1903, Lieut. Joseph Wright Graeme, U.S.N., to Miss Ethel Robinson.

McALISTER—KRUMBHAAR.—At New Orleans, La., Dec. 29, 1902, Lieut. Samuel D. McAlister, U.S.A., to Miss Evelyn Carter Krumbhaar.

MURFIN—WILLIAMS.—At Jackson, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1903, Miss Anna Williams to Lieut. Orin Gould Murfin, U.S.N.

DIED.

BATCHELOR.—At Raleigh, N.C., on Jan. 11, 1903, Hon. J. B. Batchelor, father of the late Capt. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., in the 78th year of his age.

BENNETT.—At Norfolk, Va., Jan. 6, 1903, Stella Kneeland Bennett, eldest daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett, U.S.N., in her seventeenth year.

BURTIS.—At Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1903, Peter P. Burtis, a brother of Pay Director Arthur Burtis, U.S.N.

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CRARY.—At St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 30, 1902, John Wesley Crary, father of the wife of Brig. Gen. Amos S. Kimball, U.S.A., retired, aged 94 years.

DITTMORE.—At Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1903, Mrs. Nora Dittmore, widow of the late Private Christian Dittmore, U.S. Army, retired, aged 65.

GLEASON.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 10, 1903, Capt. Willard E. Gleason, 6th U.S. Inf., of pneumonia.

KELTON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26, 1902, Mr. Clarence Otis Kelton, stepson of the late 1st Assistant Engineer Luther R. Harvey, U.S.N.

SIGWORTH.—At Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y., Ethelwynn Sigworth, daughter of Capt. John M. Sigworth, 9th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Sigworth.

THOMAS.—In New York City, Jan. 11, 1903, Gen. Samuel Thomas, a distinguished officer of Ohio Volunteers during the Civil War.

WALLACE.—At Cambridge, Md., Jan. 7, 1903, Mr. James Wallace, brother-in-law of Lieut. S. L. Graham, U.S.N., retired.

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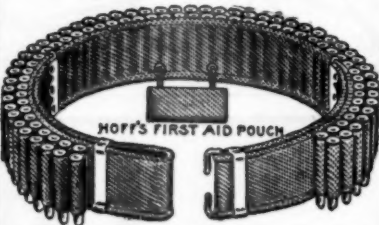
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"CZAR" REED AS A NAVY PAYMASTER.

The New York Daily News says:

"W. W. Rumsey, a lawyer, of Terre Haute, Ind., spent more than a year with Thomas B. Reed on the little gunboat Sibyl, on the Mississippi River, when Reed was an assistant paymaster in the Navy, and Mr. Rumsey says that the traits which made the man from Maine unique in the history of public men of the United States became well known to his shipmates.

"Mr. Reed, he said, spent more than a year trying to practice law in California before he accepted the appointment in the Navy in 1864. He was a married man at the time he got the appointment. After graduating at Bowdoin College Mr. Reed taught school and studied law for a year or two, and then went to California.

"He hung out his shingle in several mining towns, but from what he told Mr. Rumsey he had a hard time of it on the coast, and was glad to take the Navy position, which, in fact, was that of purser on the Sibyl.

"The duties were light, occupying him not more than two or three hours a day. The boat carried 125 persons, officers and men, and was in the patrol service in the lower Mississippi, with Memphis for headquarters.

"From the time Paymaster Reed came aboard until all hands were discharged in 1865 the Sibyl was in no en-

agement with the enemy, so that Paymaster Reed never saw the flash of the enemy's guns.

"I happened to be an officer on the deck when he came aboard to report for duty," said Mr. Rumsey. "He was a big man physically then. I remember his peculiar appearance, also his Yankee twang, when he asked me where he could find the captain. I told him, and he went aft and presented his credentials to Captain Jack Atkins.

"He and Reed became fast friends. Captain Atkins was as outspoken and straightforward as Reed, and, while they were types of two sections of the country, each quickly recognized the fine appreciation of blunt honesty in the other. Reed came aboard the boat at Mound City, and he was ready to begin his duties at once.

"As might be expected, the Western men on the boat, as they got on more familiar terms with him, 'guyed' him about his Yankee twang and Yankee ideas generally, and he had his fun with them. His satire and wit were quite as sharp then as in later years. He was the best educated man among us.

"He commanded the respect of all because of his moral character. When the ship's crew got shore leave they took in a town. Some of the officers, too, had their fling at Memphis and other places. Reed never did."

The announcement which appears in another column, of the opening of Carvel Hall, a new hotel at Annapolis, Md., will doubtless be welcome news to many of our readers who are called either by business or pleasure to Annapolis. The hotel is conveniently situated opposite the Naval Academy, and its appointments are modern and first-class throughout. The manager of the new house is Mr. T. Edmund Krumbholz, an experienced and popular hotel man whose name is a guarantee that nothing will be found wanting that might add to the comfort and enjoyment of his guests. A number of Service people have already taken up their abode at Carvel Hall, and the house is likely to become extremely popular for luncheons, dinners, and other social functions in connection with the Academy.

Among the recent publications of the Department of Agriculture is "The Woodman's Handbook," by Henry Solon Graves, Director of the Yale Forest School, which

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U.S. Engineer Office, Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1902. Sealed proposals for channel and basin excavation in Lake Erie entrance to Black Rock Harbor and Erie Basin at Buffalo, N.Y., will be received here until 11 A.M., Jan. 22, 1903, and then opened. Information furnished on application. T. W. Symons, Major, Engng.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of stations of the Army this week, as there have been no changes in it as it appeared in our issue of Jan. 10.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Boer sympathizers in England are held responsible for a prolongation of the war in South Africa by encouraging false expectations which could not prevent, but did delay, the inevitable result.

Complaint is made that the attempt of the British War office to facilitate the transaction of business by the adoption of Mr. Broderick's Army Corps system has resulted in further complications.

The Army and Navy Gazette reports that the battle

of Yalu and the more recent battle of Santiago has brought a great change in English professional opinion in regard to the qualities required in cruisers. The demand is for more gun power, and the latest cruisers, like the Duke of Edinburgh and her sister ship the Black Prince will be much more adequately protected and have largely increased powers of offence, while the difference in displacement is relatively trifling. The Duke of Edinburgh will carry six of the new 27-ton, nine 2-inch guns and ten 6-inch guns, whereas the Drake has but two 27-ton guns and sixteen 6-inch, the additional armament in the former case representing a good deal more than is apparent from a mere comparison of numbers. The increase of weight of shot thrown is more than 2,000 lbs., while the collective muzzle energy is increased by 62,000 foot-tons.

A London despatch of Jan. 7, says: "The British Admiralty is considering the construction of a new warship which will be able to completely nullify any attacks by submarine torpedo boats. The details are being kept very secret. A high naval authority says it is one of the most striking inventions of modern times. The boat will be equally effective for offensive and defensive work."

The report of General Voyron upon the alleged misconduct of the French troops in China declares that except for cases of individual pillage, almost impossible to prevent in the circumstances, the French troops behaved generally as well as those of other nations, and the offences of individuals were severely repressed. The march from Tien-tsin to Pekin was affected with great rapidity, and on arriving at the Chinese capital the men were in want of prime necessities. It was therefore impossible to adopt any other course than that of making requisitions, which was done under military authority by organized detachments, and food and clothing were in most cases taken from houses which had been abandoned. Some small objects might have been appropriated by individuals while this work was going forward, but General Voyron says the example of other contingents made it almost impossible to check such offences. In one of the Legation gardens at Pekin, jewels and objects of value were publicly sold. The palace of Prince Li suffered pillage at the hands of the missionaries and native Christians, who seized ingots of silver to a considerable value, being helped by soldiers and seamen from Peitang. These incidents were regrettable, but General Voyron justifies them because of the large part taken by Prince Li in the Boxer rising, and of the dangers run by French subjects.

Frederick Stanhope Hill, who served in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War from July 12, 1861, to May 12, 1865, has issued from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons a handsome illustrated volume entitled "Twenty-six Historic Ships." Mr. Hill's idea is that as fleet actions were comparatively unknown in our Navy up to the time

of the Civil War, the history of our war Navy is to be found in the record of individual ships. Those whose story he tells are the Alfred, Ranger, Bon Homme Richard, Reprisal, Hornet, Wasp, Enterprise, Old Ironsides, Constellation, United States, Essex, Laurence, Saratoga, Fulton, all of the period previous to the Civil War; the Hartford, Monitor, New Ironsides, Kearsarge, Sumter, Alabama, Merrimac, Arkansas, and Tennessee, of the period of the Civil War, and, finally, the Maine, Olympia and Oregon, of recent date. The plan of the book permits the presentation in a bold and effective form of the heroic incidents of our naval history, and the portraits of naval heroes interspersed throughout the text give additional human interest to an entertaining and instructive volume. Sketches of some of the Confederate ships of war have been included on the ground that those ships were commanded by American officers trained in our naval service, whose bravery, skill and endurance were part of a common heritage of which we may be justly proud.

We are indebted this week for a roster of troops serving in the Department of the East corrected to Jan. 2, 1903, the first issued since Major General Chaffee assumed command. It is replete with information as to personnel, etc., and a valuable guide to knowledge of this large department.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS ON PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Korea, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokohama & Hong Kong, Jan. 29.
Gaelic, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokohama & Hong Kong, Jan. 28.
Hong Kong Maru, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokohama & Hong Kong, Feb. 5.
China, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokohama & Hong Kong, Feb. 13.
Doric, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokohama & Hong Kong, Feb. 21.
Nippon Maru, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokohama & Hong Kong, March 3.
Siberia, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokohama & Hong Kong, March 11.
Coptic, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokohama & Hong Kong, March 19.
Ventura, O.S.S. Co., Honol., Auckland & Sydney, N.S.W.
Sonoma, O.S.S. Co., Honol., Auckland & Sydney, N.S.W.
Sierra, O.S.S. Co., Honol., Auckland & Sydney, N.S.W.

From Tacoma.

Via Steamers of Northern Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line.
Olympia, for Yokohama & Hong Kong, Jan. 29.
Victoria, for Yokohama & Hong Kong.
Duke of Fife, for Yokohama & Hong Kong.

Tacoma, for Yokohama & Hong Kong.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Steamers of Canadian Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line.
Empress of Japan, Yokohama & Hong Kong, Jan. 26.
Mowara, Honol., Brisbane & Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 4.
Athenian, Yokohama & Hong Kong, Feb. 8.
Empress of China, Yokohama & Hong Kong, Feb. 22.
Aorangi, Honol., Brisbane & Sydney, N.S.W., March 6.
Empress of India, Yokohama & Hong Kong, March 23.
Moana, Honol., Brisbane & Sydney, N.S.W., April 3.

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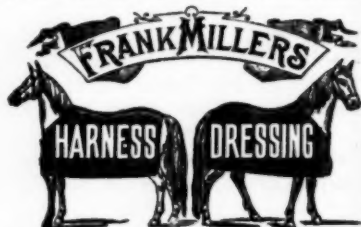
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Large increases in eleven years.—It is not quite eleven years since John A. McCall became president of the New York Life Insurance Company. He found it a great company, with \$575,000,000 of insurance and \$125,000,000 in assets. Its report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1902, published in another column, shows over \$1,550,000,000 of insurance in force and over \$322,000,000 in assets. Every important item—assets, surplus, income and insurance—have much more than doubled in eleven years. How has such a stupendous result been achieved? That it is not the result of aimless labor, however great, we may be sure. Mr. McCall's first step was to offer a policy contract embodying many new and liberal features and this has been added to as experience has shown it safe to do so. The second step was to convince the public of the soundness of the Company, by the publicity of its business in detail. The third step was to submit the Company's business and methods to the scrutiny of every Insurance Department in the world, and to conform to their most rigid requirements for the benefit of policy-holders. The fourth step was to build up an agency force under direct contracts with the Company, and to establish Branch Offices in all parts of the world. There is no "secret" of the New York Life's success. It is simply a case of one of the best contracts, the greatest publicity, the most safeguards, and good men to push the business.

Col. Norris G. Osborn, editor of the New Haven Register, owes his military title to an appointment to the staff of a Connecticut Governor some years ago. The editor says that his modest deference to the more arduous services of the Regular Army officers usually keeps him from

exploiting his title unduly, but that when the occasion is forced upon him he can come out mighty strong as one of the country's defenders.

When he was on his way to New York a few days ago a friend passing through the car spied him and greeted him with a very robust "How are you, Colonel?"

Passengers behind the editor glanced up from their papers at the title. Those in front expectantly faced about. The object of attention unselfishly realized the bitter disappointment a civilian appearance on his part would cause them. His right hand came up in a stiff military salute. His left detained a newsboy opportunely passing:

"Boy, give me the latest copy of the Army and Navy Journal," he commanded, so impressively that all the ladies sighed admiringly, while the men hummed to themselves, "I Want to be a Military Man."—New York Times.

Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents granted Dec. 30, 1902: Boat, submarine, S. Lake; firearm head-rest, J. Marsland and J. Gaut; firearm-sight, R. H. Smith; gun, R. C. Wolfersperger and M. E. Moran; gun-carriage, P. de Nordenfelt and E. Ternstrom; guns to carriage-axes, means for securing the pivots of, G. Ehrhardt; ordnance disabling-lock, C. A. Seoane; range-finder, A. A. Adams; revolvers, rear-sight for, D. B. Wesson; rifle, A. Alston; ships at sea, means for coaling, A. C. Cunningham. The following were granted Jan. 8: Anchor, sen, T. S. Miller; firearm, J. C. White; gun, automatic, J. Weed; gun-carriage, J. F. Meigs and H. R. Collins; gun firing mechanism, A. T. Dawson and G. T. Buckham; gun, magazine, J. Hylard; gun-

mounting, A. T. Dawson and G. T. Buckham; guns, combined recoil-check and counter-recoil check for, J. F. Meigs and S. A. S. Hammar; oar, bow-facing, L. W. Flint; ordnance, O. Lauber and F. Stock; rudder, ship's, O. S. Mears; torpedoes, apparatus for handling automobile, B. A. Flske.

Prior to the last solar eclipse the colonel of a German regiment of infantry sent for his sergeants and observed: "There will be an eclipse of the sun to-morrow. The regiment will meet on the parade grounds in undress. I will come and explain the

eclipse before drill. If the day is cloudy the men will meet in the drill-shed as usual." Whereupon the sergeants drew up the following order of the day: "To-morrow morning, by order of the colonel, there will be an eclipse of the sun. The regiment will assemble on parade ground, where the colonel will come and superintend the eclipse in person. If the sky is cloudy, the eclipse will take place in the drillshed."—Canadian Military Gazette.

Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P., begins an interesting series of four articles on "The Young Napoleon" in the January Cosmopolitan.

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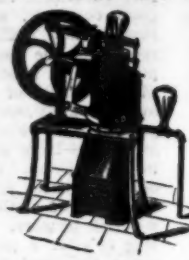


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